365 SHAVES
A Stick of VINOLIA SHAVING SOAP is said to last a Year. FOR 6D.

The Ipswich Journal,

(ESTABLISHED 1720.)

AND SUFFOLK, NORFOLK, ESSEX, AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE ADVERTISER.

No. 9,471. [Registered for Transmission Abroad.] IPSWICH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1894. PRICE ONE PENNY.

CADBURY'S COCOA.
"THE TYPICAL COCOA OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, ABSOLUTELY PURE."—*The Analyst.*
NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas.)

UNPRECEDENTED CHEAPNESS OF COTTON GOODS.

FREDERICK FISH & SON

Beg to inform their numerous Customers and the Public that never during the history of Manufacturing Industry in England has COTTON been so LOW IN PRICE as it is to-day, and in consequence they are able to give BETTER VALUE than ever in all classes of

COTTON GOODS,

Consisting of FLANNELETTES of all kinds, CALICOES, LONGCLOTHS, SHEETINGS, PRINTS, OXFORD SHIRTINGS, LININGS, ART MUSLINS, CRETONNES, HOSIERY, SEWING COTTONS, &c., &c., &c.

BUY FOR PRESENT USE! BUY FOR FUTURE USE!

SUFFOLK HOUSE, TAVERN STREET, IPSWICH.

METAL WATCHES, from ..... 6s. 6d.
SILVER DITTO " ..... 10s. 6d.
SILVER ALBERTS " ..... 6s. 6d.
METAL ALBERTS, from ..... 1s. 6d.
TIMEPIECES " ..... 2s. 6d.
ALBUMS " ..... 2s. 9d.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, MUSICAL BOXES.

FURNISH AT JOSEPH JEFFERY'S THE OLD CORNER SHOP, QUEEN STREET AND FRIARS' STREET, IPSWICH.

Established Over 80 Years.

All Goods Delivered Free, or a Discount Given.

BLANKETS and COUNTERPANES. BOXES for TRUNKS, all sizes and qualities. From 2s. 6d.

FEATHER BEDS ..... 6s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.
FULL SIZE PALLIASSES ..... 6s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.
FULL SIZE MATTRESSES ..... 6s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.
SUPERIOR LEATHER SEATS " ..... 45s. 6d.
WOOL MATTRESSES " ..... 11s. 6d.
GOLD WEDDING RINGS " ..... 2s. 6d.

LONDON HOUSE, TACKET STREET, IPSWICH.

BEST VALUE IN THE TOWN FOR

DRESSES, MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, FLANNELETTES, SHIRTINGS, HOSIERY, BLANKETS, CALICOES, SHEETINGS,

ALL FRESH AND NEW GOODS. NO OLD STOCK. PATTERNS FREE

WM. C. NEWITT

(LATE J. CHAMBERLAIN).

DRAUGHT SCREENS,

SPECIAL LINE GOLD EMBROIDERED PANELS at 12/6.

WINTER CURTAINS,

GOOD VALUE IN SERGE, PLUSHETTE, TAPESTRY, &c.

A FEW PAIRS CROSSWAY STRIPES, GREATLY REDUCED.

PHILLIPS AND SON,

13 & 15, ST. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.

GEO. ABBOTT,

SOLE MAKER OF THE "VICTORIA" RANGE.

Repairs to Every Description of Stoves, Ranges, Boilers, &c. A Large Selection of Stoves and Ranges of all kinds kept in Stock.

CROWN STREET IRON WORKS. IPSWICH.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

JAMES BAGLEY,

FAMILY GROCER,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, OUTFITTER, AND GENERAL PROVIDER,

NEEDHAM MARKET.

NORWICH ALES and STOUT, in 4½, 9, and 18 gal. Casks, also in Screw-stoppered Bottles.

WINES & SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY. SINGLE BOTTLES AT STORE PRICES.

MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS.

FINE KENT HOPS AND MALT.

POST ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

E. R. & F. TURNER,

St. Peter's & Grey Friars' Works, Ipswich and 82, Mark Lane, London, E.C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY ON THE MODERN

ROLLER SYSTEM.

Mills running on TURNERS' SYSTEM may be seen in any part of the Eastern Counties by application to the above Firm.

TELEGRAMS: "Gippeswyk, Ipswich"; "Canvassers, London."

No 324 COPYRIGHT

'The best Four Roller Mill in the World.'

MESSRS. R. D. & J. B. FRASER,

MUSEUM STREET BUILDINGS,

IPSWICH.

Offer facilities for House Furnishing fully equal to any London or Provincial firms—they manufacture largely in their own Works Cabinet Furniture of a Superior and Artistic Character—and they are careful that in the production of Bedding and Upholstery all materials used are free from impurities, and specially prepared by improved Sanitary process.

FLOOR LAMPS.

As an inexpensive but Artistic, pleasing article of Home Decoration, the Hammered Iron Floor Lamp at 14/9 is worthy of special attention. It is very strong, fitted with Copper Oil Reservoir, Duplex Burner, Chimney, and Globe, and will brilliantly illuminate a large room in a very effective manner. Hundreds of Lamps of all kinds in Stock. Alabaster Asmos Lamps 1/5. Wizard 3/9. Bracket Lamps 3/3.

BEDSTEADS.

A very effective display of Brass Bedsteads and Bedding is on view in our Museum Street Windows. In addition to which is a very elegant assortment of Satin Down Quilts, marvellous for their rich, but subdued Art Colourings; most effective in appearance and moderate in price. Full-size Brass Bedsteads, £3 17s. 6d. to 20 Guineas. Satin Down Quilts, 39/6.

ART FURNITURE.

Messrs. FRASER would impress upon the public that although an article may be pretty, artistic, and durable, it need not necessarily be expensive, and their aim is to produce articles which will justify this statement. As an illustration they invite an inspection of Wicker Chair, upholstered in dainty cretonne at 9/11, and a charming occasional Chair to resemble Chippendal Mahogany at 5/11.

SYSTEM OF BUSINESS.

Messrs. FRASER will compete on our terms with any price Lists that may be produced, whether it be the Stores or any London or Provincial Firm. They guarantee all articles they sell, mark all in plain figures, allow a Cash Discount of 5 per cent. or pay carriage at the option of the purchaser. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists on application. Experienced assistants will attend to give estimates, and generally to advise as to Furnishing.

R. D. & J. B. FRASER,

HOUSE FURNISHERS THROUGHOUT, REMOVAL CONTRACTORS, HOUSE AGENTS, AND VALUERS,

MUSEUM STREET BUILDINGS,

PRINCES STREET, IPSWICH.

BEARD'S STORES.

(From Messrs. MAPLE & Co., Upholsterers to Her Majesty The Queen, London.)

FURNITURE AND DECORATION.

EPPERIENCED ASSISTANTS WILL WAIT UPON CUSTOMERS TO TAKE INSTRUCTIONS, GIVE PRACTICAL ADVICE, AND PREPARE SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES FOR

HOUSE PAINTING, DECORATING, AND SANITARY PLUMBING, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPERHANGINGS IN EVERY NEW STYLE, VARIETY AND QUALITY.

ANAGLYPTA, XYLONITE, LINCRUSTA, and all the LATEST DECORATIVE ART PRODUCTIONS IN RELIEF, INCLUDING

JAPANESE LEATHER PAPERS,

And all other goods necessary for the very best Styles of Artistic Work at much lower prices than hitherto supplied in Ipswich.

OVERDOORS, DADO AND CORNICE MOULDINGS, FRIEZE & PICTURE MOULDINGS, IN WOODS AND PAPER STUCCO.

WOOD CHIMNEYPIECES AND OVERMANTELS, FIXED FURNITURE, LAMPS, SHADES, AND ORDINARIES.

BEARD'S STORES,

COMPLETE AND RELIABLE HOUSE FURNISHERS & DECORATORS, HOUSE AGENTS AND REMOVAL CONTRACTORS,

3 & 3a, King Street, & 28, Butter Market, IPSWICH.

CHEAPEST FURNISHING WAREHOUSE

J. E. STAMMERS & SON,

Complete House Furnishers and Bedding Manufacturers,

8, 10, & 12, TACKET STREET, IPSWICH.

Iron Bedsteads from 10s. 6d., Full-size Palliasse 6s. 6d., Woven Wire Spring Mattresses 11s. 9d. Full-size Wool Mattresses 11s. 9d., Leather Couches 18s. 6d., Cheffioneers 29s. 6d., Loo Tables 16s., 6d., 4ft. 6in. Cornice Pole complete 1s. 6d., Overmantels and Chimney Glasses, Floor Cloths, Carpets, Drawing-room Suites, Pianos and American Organs, Perambulators and Mail Carts at lowest prices. Trunks in all sizes. Second-hand Furniture bought or exchanged for new. Goods Delivered Free.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

ARTISTIC AND GENERAL PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THE IPSWICH JOURNAL

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Coy., LIMITED,

ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL CLASSES OF

PRINTING

IN THE BEST AND MOST FINISHED STYLE, AND AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL MEET THE TIMES.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Chief Offices: MUSEUM STREET, IPSWICH.

NEW DRESS FABRICS.

FULL SETS OF PATTERNS POST FREE.

DELIVERIES OF WINTER DRESS GOODS AT

FOOTMAN, PRETTY, & NICOLSON'S.

Among them will be found charming and decided novelties both in design and colour. There may be mentioned some beautifully graduated tones in slate, drab, tan, terra-cotta, brown, reseda, moss, myrtle, electric, cardinal, ruby, grenate, etc., also varied mixtures in browns, greys, drabs, and heathers. The collection includes new Diagonal Serges, also Shots and Mixtures, new Bleachings in Tweeds and Cheviots, and many exclusive novelties.

DRESSMAKING.

Fashionable and Perfect Fitting Dresses at Moderate Charges. Our Dressmaker will gladly advise Customers in their selection.

WATERLOO HOUSE, IPSWICH.

JOSEPH BIRD AND SON,

COAL MERCHANTS,

STOKE BRIDGE WHARF.

Present prices delivered in the town —

	per ton.
Best Lambton Wallsend or South Hetton	20/-
Best Clay Cross (recommended)	25/-
Best Silkstone	24/-
Best Bright House	22/-
Kitchen Coal	21/-

1/- *PER TON DISCOUNT FOR CASH.*

TOWN OFFICE: 30, WESTGATE STREET.

J. WATSON,

DOG'S HEAD LANE,

CORNER OF BROOK STREET.

GOOD SUITS TO MEASURE

From 35/-, 37/6, 40/-, 45/-, 50/-, 55/-, 63/-.

STYLE, FIT AND BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

HATS & CAPS, TIES, COLLARS, &c., AND HOSIERY of EVERY DESCRIPTION UP TO DATE AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BULBS. BULBS. BULBS.

ADDISON'S

Splendid Bedding HYACINTHS all colors, double and single, mixed 1/6 per dozen, 10/- per 100; or 90/- per 1,000. HYACINTHS in separate colors, fine roots 2/- per dozen, 14/- per 100. A good dozen HYACINTHS, all named varieties suitable for pots or glasses for 3/-, extra fine 4/-. TULIPS, single or double, mixed, 6d. per dozen, 3/6 per 100. Single scarlet DUC VAN THOL TULIPS, 6d. per dozen, 2/- per 100, or 24/- per 1,000. NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS for planting, a good mixture of many sorts, 9d. per dozen, 5/- per 100. PHEASANT'S EYE NARCISSUS 4d. per dozen, 2/- per 100, 15/- per 1,000. SNOWDROPS, single or double, 4d. per dozen, 2/6 per 100. ANEMONES and RANUNCULUS, 4d. per dozen, 3/- per 100. CROCUS mixed, 1/- and 1/3 per 100, 8/- and 10/ per 1,000. For prices of named CROCUS, SCILLAS, ACONITES, IRIS, LILIUMS, LILY OF THE VALLEY, GLADIOLI, JONQUILS, LENT LILIES, DOUBLE WHITE NARCISSUS, and many other BULBS see Catalogue, sent POST FREE upon application to

W. ADDISON,

SEEDSMAN AND BULB IMPORTER,

EAGLE STREET, ORWELL PLACE, IPSWICH.

A CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.

The Only Effectual Remedy is Wiggin's Medicated Xyloidine.

Which, applied as directed, immediately relieves the intolerable itching, and speedily effects a cure.

Mr. R. N. Kirkham, Ivy House, Coggeshall, writes:—"My chilblains have departed since using it."

An increasing sale during the last 30 years testifies to its efficacy. Sold in Bottles 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

Prepared only by WIGGIN AND SON, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 34, St. Matthew's, and 47, St. Nicholas, Ipswich.

INSURE YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE WITH THE IMPERIAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Established 1878.

Head Offices: Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Hunters, Stallions, Carriage, Saddle, Farm, and Trade Horses Insured against Death from Accident or Disease; Mares Insured for Foaling and Loss of Foals.

Claims Paid exceed £85,000.

Prospectuses and full particulars post free. Agent:—Mr. S. WATERS, 2 and 4, Princes Street, Ipswich.

PURE SCOTCH OATMEAL,

DIRECT FROM SCOTLAND.

PER 2s. 6d. STONE.

Finest Quality.

J. PRATT & CO.,

69 & 71 ST. MATTHEW'S STREET, IPSWICH.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

ESTABLISHED 1868.

Old Bank Buildings, Ipswich.

W. DAMANT,

BEGS to intimate that he has completed his arrangements for the present Season, and solicits the favour of a call.

A Perfect Fit in every case Guaranteed.

SPECIALITIES.

Dress Suits from.....£4 4s. 0d.
Lounge Suits from....£3 10s. 0d.
Trousers from .....£0 18s. 6d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITS.

UNIFORMS.

LIVERIES. LADIES' JACKETS.

5 per Cent. Cash Discount.

AUTUMN SEASON.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW PLUMS, CURRANTS, SULTANAS AND PEEL,

BEST VALUE. LOWEST PRICES.

SAWER'S

NOTED GROCERY STORES,

CORNER OF ORFORD ST., NORWICH ROAD.

ALSO AT 45, IPSWICH.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

CHEAP BOOKS FOR SALE. Largest Stock in the World.

SECOND-CLASS Book List.
XMAS and NEW YEAR Book List.
VILLAGE LIBRARY Book List.
SCHOOL LIBRARY Book List.

Library Subscription from 10s. 6d. per annum. All Lists and Library Prospectuses Free by Post to any Address.

BOOKS SENT BY PARCEL POST.
" " " RAILWAY.
" " " CARRIER.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY CO. (Limited), LONDON: 30-34, New Oxford Street; 20-22, Museum Street; 48, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; 241, Brompton Road, S.W.; And at BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

WILD RABBITS, POULTRY, PORK, &c.

MESSRS. H. NEWTON & CO. ARE prepared to buy for cash or receive on consignment of above. Having a large Private trade they sell direct to consumers; this enables them to return the best Market prices. A trial solicited.

St. John's Stores, 86, St. John's Street, Smithfield Market.

E. ALDOUS,

THE LONDON & PARIS HAT DEPOT,

3, CARR STREET, IPSWICH

(One Door from White Horse Hotel).

SPECIALITE HATS, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.
SPECIALITE GLOVES (Ladies' and Gents') 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d.
SPECIALITE SHIRTS, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.
SPECIALITE RECOVERING UMBRELLAS, Ladies' or Gents', 2s. 11½d. upwards.
SPECIALITE REFITTING WHITE SHIRTS, 2s. 3d. each.

Specialities in Ties, Collars, Socks, Umbrellas, Bags, Rugs, &c., &c.

BENNETT'S

CARRIAGES,

FORE STREET, IPSWICH.

IF YOU WANT FRUIT TREES

That will bear regularly, purchase Apples worked upon our Paradise Stock. We have 70,000 to select from and shall be pleased to show them to visitors.

TRAINED TREES A SPECIALITY.

J. R. PEARSON & SONS,

CHILWELL NURSERIES, NOTTS.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

FALSE TEETH,

Old Gold and Silver, Precious Stones, Coins, &c Bought or Exchanged.

Cash forwarded per return of Post for Parcels received from Country.

R. D. & J. B. FRASER, Silversmiths, MUSEUM STREET BUILDINGS IPSWICH

Public Notices.

HEDWARDS & SON beg to notify to their friends and customers that Mr. Henry Rouse is no longer in their employ, and has no authority to receive orders or money on their account.
Woodbridge, November 8th, 1894.

WOODBRIDGE AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL SHOW of ROOTS, VEGETABLES, CORN, FRUIT, DEAD POULTRY, BUTTER, &c., will be held in the NEW RIDE and ASSEMBLY ROOM, WOODBRIDGE (by kind permission of Mr. W. Miles),

On THURSDAY, Dec. 6th, 1894.

Entries close THURSDAY, November 22nd, 1894.

Prize Schedules and Entry Forms posted free on application to—

GEO. E. WALKER, Hon. Sec., Woodbridge.

LECTURE HALL, TOWER STREET IPSWICH.

LECTURE

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MR. JEROME K. JEROME,

Author of "Three Men in a Boat," &c.,

ON

Friday, November 23rd, 1894,

ENTITLED

"HUMOUR NEW AND OLD,"

COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Prices of Admission:—Tickets (Numbered and Reserved), 3s., 4 for 10s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Back and Gallery, 1s., to be obtained of F. Fawsey, the Ancient House, Ipswich.

IPSWICH LYCEUM.

To-night (Saturday), at 8.

MATINEE to-day, at 2.30.

Mr. C. W. GARTHORNE and COMPANY in

"THE QUEEN'S SHILLING."

SIX NIGHTS ONLY Commencing MONDAY, November 19th, ONE MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, November 24th, at 2.30.

MISS CISSY GRAHAME'S Original Company, including Mr. STRATTON MILLS, in the CELEBRATED TRIPLE BILL.

AT 7.45 THE HIGHWAYMAN.

AT 8.15, FAITHFUL JAMES.

AT 8.45 THE PANTOMIME REHEARSAL.

Prices 6d. to 3s. 6d. Doors open at 7.15. Carriages at 10.30. Booking at the ANCIENT HOUSE.

BOSMERE AND CLAYDON UNION

RETURNING OFFICER.

PARISH AND DISTRICT COUNCILLORS' ELECTIONS.

THE Guardians of this Union will, at their Meeting to be held on the 23rd day of November instant, be prepared to appoint a person to perform the duties of RETURNING OFFICER at the forthcoming Elections on the

SCALE OF EXPENSES FIXED BY THE EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.

	£ s. d.
Uncontested Parish Election	0 10 0
Uncontested District Election	0 10 0
Contested Parish or District Election with less than 200 electors	4 0 9
Contested Parish or District Election with less than 300 electors	5 0 0
Contested Parish or District Election with upwards of 300 electors	7 0 0

For each contested Election of Parish and District Councillors where they take place at the same time, £1 extra.

The foregoing scale of expenses includes all payments out of pocket, and all other charges, outgoings, and expenses whatsoever.

Applications must be sent to me on or before Wednesday, the 21st November instant.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL GOODING, Clerk.

Tower Street, Ipswich,
9th November, 1894.

IPSWICH UNION WORKHOUSE.

THE Guardians of the Ipswich Union invite Competitive Designs for a Workhouse and Infirmary, such Designs to be accompanied by Specification and Estimate.

Premiums of £100 and £50 are offered for the selected designs in the order of adjudicated merit.

General particulars, and conditions, and plan of site may be obtained on and after November 20th, 1894, on application to the undersigned, and on payment of £3 3s., which will be repaid on receipt of a *bond fide* Design, Specification, and Estimate.

Designs, Specifications, and Estimates must be delivered at the office of the Clerk to the Guardians, 20, Upper Brook Street, Ipswich, on or before March 25th, 1895.

A. F. VULLIAMY, Clerk to the Guardians.

STOW UNION

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE Guardians of the above Union are prepared to receive applications for the Appointment of a DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER for the Walsham-le-Willows District of the Union.

The Salary will be £65 10s. a-year, with extra medical and midwifery fees.

He will be required to reside within the District.

He will also be appointed Public Vaccinator for the said District.

Applications, stating age and full qualifications and accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, must be sent to me on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., endorsed "District Medical Officer."

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

By Order,
R. E. WILKES, Clerk to the Guardians.

Stowmarket,
16th November, 1894.

KITCHEN RANGES AND STOVES

OF ALL KINDS

PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY REPAIRED and FIXED

BY EXPERIENCED WORKMAN IN TOWN OR COUNTRY. Stovepipe and Elbow Maker.

EDGAR S. SCRIVENER,

Range and Stove Maker, Builder's and General Ironmonger,

2 & 4, Queen Street, Ipswich.

TABLE LAMPS. ALL KINDS. HANGING LAMPS. ALL PRICES.

TAYLOR & COMPANY, 26, NORWICH ROAD. IPSWICH.

HAND LAMPS. BRACKET LAMPS.

IMPORTANT TO BACKERS OF HORSES.

MR. ALFRED CROOK, OSTENDE.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP, and all events throughout the year.

CROOK'S "PRICE RECORD," published twice *daily*, containing market alterations, will be sent post *free* on receipt of address. Letters posted by night mail arrive the following day, and are answered by return of post. Letters must be prepaid. Established 1848.

BELL'S LIFE of 1859 says, 'You will be quite safe in the hands of Mr. Crook.'

Address: Alfred Crook, Ostende. Postage 2½d.

'WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.'

BEECHAM'S PILLS

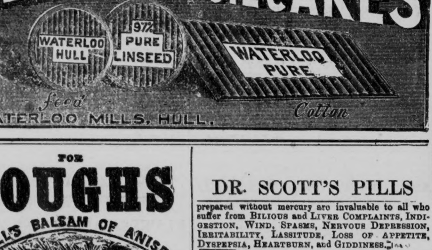
FOR ALL
BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS,
SUCH AS
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, & FEMALE AILMENTS.
ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.
In Boxes, 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. Each, with Full Directions.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—
THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

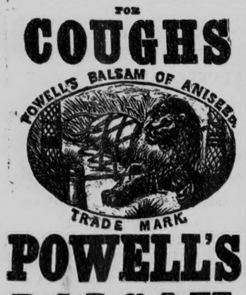
A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY POLISHED BY USING
NIXEY'S BLACK-LEAD
ASK FOR, USE ONLY & INSIST ON GETTING NIXEY'S IT IS THE BEST

Steedman's SOOTHING POWDERS.
IN USE OVER FIFTY YEARS
FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.
Relieve Feverish Heat, Fits, Convulsions, &c.
SEE THAT THE NAME
JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY,
IS ENGRAVED ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP AFFIXED TO EACH PACKET.

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF.
PERFECTLY CLEAR WHEN DISSOLVED.
NO SEDIMENT. DEPOSIT. ADDED SALT.
Cookery Books Free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.,
9, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
NONE is genuine without the signature as annexed written in BLUE INK across each Jar.
J. Liebig

ADAMS'S FURNITURE POLISH
THE OLDEST AND BEST.—"THE QUEEN"
(Lady's Newspaper) says:—"Having made a fresh trial of its virtues, after considerable experience with compounds of the same nature, we feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all housewives who are in any difficulty in polishing their furniture."—22nd December, 1883.
Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Ironmongers, Cabinet Makers, Brush Dealers, Oilmen, &c.
Manufactory—VALLEY ROAD, SHEFFIELD.
Caution.—See that the Name is on the Bottle, and beware of cheap imitations.
Wholesale and Retail of GRIMWADE, RIDLEY, & Co., IPSWICH.



FOR
COUGHS


POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
For ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES.
SAFE AND RELIABLE.
Established 70 Years.
See Trade Mark on Wrappers. Beware of Imitations.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.
In Bottles, 1/1½, 2/3, 4/6, and 11/.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS
prepared without mercury are invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS
are invaluable for Habitual Costiveness, Confirmed Sluggishness of Liver, or for persons suffering from Piles. They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS
as a General Family Aperient Medicine have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the stomach. They give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS
are wrapped in a square, green package bearing the name of the proprietor, W. LAMBERT, 173, Seymour Place, London, or, by post for 14 or 34 stamps.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION
TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the Errors of Youth, Lost Manhood, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney, and Liver complaints. This Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has
CURED THOUSANDS.
Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, when the prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE. Name this Paper.

BUY FOR CASH.

	per ton.		per ton.
Wheat Meal ...	£2 5 0	Bean Meal ...	£5 15 0
Do. Best Quality	£4 0 0	Bran ...	£3 5 0
Barley Meal ...	£4 0 0	Middlings ...	£3 5 0
Pea Meal ...	£4 0 0	Fine Middlings	£4 5 0
Maize Meal ...	£5 0 0	Linseed Cake	£6 15 0
Crushed Oats	£5 0 0	Cotton Cake...	£4 5 0

Meat Dog Biscuits 9s. 6d. per cwt. Poultry Mixture 10s. per coomb. Blue Peas 16s. per coomb. English Roller Flour 17/- and 19/- per sack.
Nett cash with orders, not less than ton lots; less quantities 6d. cwt. extra; 5s. per ton extra for booking. Bags charged 6d. each, or returnable.
C. E. THURMAN,
KEY STREET MILLS, IPSWICH.

ROSHER'S
BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY COMPANY.
WORKS: Eastern Counties & Dales } IPSWICH
DEPOTS: Ipswich Docks, New Cut, E., Railway Siding, Henley Rd.
OFFICE: 6, Museum Street.
RED and WHITE SUFFOLKS, BRIMSTONES, CUTTERS, RUBBERS, and MOULDED BRICKS, PORTLAND CEMENT, GREY and BLUE LIAS LIME.
SOLE MAKERS OF THE HIGHLY ESTEEMED R.B. RUBBERS.
Goods supplied direct from Works to all Stations on the Great Eastern System. London direct by Rail and Water. Telephone:—Works, 43. Ipswich Office, 52. Telegraphic:—Rosher's, Ipswich.

If you want something worth the money go to
JAMES RAYMER,
Flour and Corn Dealer,
DOG'S HEAD LANE, IPSWICH.
High Quality Flour at low prices. Every description of Meal, Corn, Bird Seed, Dog Biscuits, &c. Wholesale and retail agent for Field's Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Oils, used in the Royal Kennels at Windsor, and on the estates of the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Bradford, Earl Yarborough, Earl Grey, &c., &c. Send for testimonials. Price 2s. and 5s. per bottle. Try it, it may save you pounds.

EAT AND ENJOY
THE EPICUREAN, YET ECONOMICAL
BREAD
MADE BY
W. H. COOK,
WINGFIELD STREET, IPSWICH.
Pronounced Pure by Public Analyst.
Praised by the Press.
Preferred by the Public.
Palatable, Peptic, Prolific of Prizes.

THE HIGH REPUTATION OF
STONE'S
BRITISH WINES
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF MORE THAN
TWO CENTURIES.
WHOLESOME—UNADULTERATED
MADE FROM THE FINEST FRUITS.
GUARANTEED PURE.

Jamaica Ginger	Rich Raisin	Orange
Liqueur Ginger	Dry Raisin	Currant (Black, Red & White).
Green Ginger	Gooseberry	Port
Rich Malaga	Raspberry	Sherry
Dry Malaga	Elder	Quinine
Cowslip.	Tent	

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF
STONE'S
BRITISH WINES
SEE THAT EACH LABEL BEARS THE NAME OF
STONE (S-T-O-N-E)
Without which the Wine is not Genuine.
FIRST QUALITY, GREEN LABEL.
SECOND QUALITY, BROWN LABEL.
Stone's Ginger Wine is sold on draught at all Bars.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION
BENGER'S
For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
FOOD
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE & DIGESTIBLE
The London Medical Record says:—
"It is retained after every other Food has been rejected. It is invaluable."
The Countess of —— writes:—"I cannot really resist telling you of the marvellous results of Benger's Food. Not only am I quite renovated by a cupful every morning, but my daughter is taking it and finds great benefit."
A Lady writes:—"I consider that, humanly speaking, Benger's Food entirely saved baby's life. I had tried four other well-known foods, but he could digest nothing until we began the 'Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."
TINS, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-, of Leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ZEBRA GRATE POLISH.
A brilliant black polish in half the time, at less cost, WITH HALF THE LABOUR of ordinary Black Leads.

MARRIED LADIES.
MRS. WHITE has much pleasure in announcing that her REMEDY for restoring Regularity without medicine or noxious drugs is the only Positive, Safe, Certain, and Speedy one known. Acts almost immediately, and does not interfere with household duties. Particulars and proofs free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.
C. A. WHITE,
235 *HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.*

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. Valuable and never failing remedies for all irregularities and obstructions, however obstinate or long standing, and never fails to bring about the desired result. These really wonderful medicines are without parallel in medical science, they preserve health, and have saved thousands trouble, illness, and expense; heaps of unsolicited testimonials. Send at once stamped envelope for most invaluable particulars. (The only effectual remedy on earth.)
A. DASMAIL, 349, Langdale, WALTHAMSTOW. Est. 1851

Just Published, for Two Stamps,
By J. A. BARNES, M.D. (U.S.), a Treatise entitled
"HOW TO ENSURE HEALTH:"
A most Valuable Book for Young Men.
On the Laws Governing Life, and the Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all diseases depending on Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Prostration, Lassitude, &c. Sent post free on receipt of Two Stamps. Address,
J. A. BARNES, M.D. (U.S.),
48, Lonsdale Square, Thornhill Road, London, N.

FREE TO MEN.
WHEN you are tired of taking nauseous and mysterious prescriptions and compounds which do you no good, but only ruin your digestive organs, write to me and I will send you a book which describes a Quick and Certain Cure for lost strength, wasting weakness, &c., from whatever cause arising. No Stomach Machine, no Electricity. Sent in envelope on receipt of two stamps for postage.—A. J. Leigh, 92, 93, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

MONEY.—PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT BANK (Limited),
27, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, London, S.W.
This old-established Bank has a large Capital ready to be advanced to responsible Persons, Male or Female, residing in any part of England or Wales, upon
NOTE OF HAND ALONE,
at moderate interest. All loans are completed without delay, and strictly Private, with no loan-office routine. Loans are also granted upon Life Policies, Stocks, Shares, Reversions, Leases, Plate, Trade Goods, Farm Stock, Crops, or Furniture (without removal).—Apply personally, or write, stating amount required.
CHAS. B. RUTHERFORD, Secretary.

£100,000 READY TO BE LENT OUT, in sums from £10 to £1,000, to all classes, strictly private, and at a very low rate of interest. Loans granted at a few hours' notice in any part of the country on note of hand alone, repayable by small instalments. If intending borrowers wish to be treated in a fair and honourable manner, they should avoid loan offices and money lenders, whose only object is to obtain fees, and apply, by letter only, to
Mr. N. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,
24, New Cardinal Street, Ipswich.
P.S.—Please enclose stamp for reply.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
BIRKBECK BANK
Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.
TWO-AND-A-HALF per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.
TWO per CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.
STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES purchased and sold.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
For the encouragement of Thrift the Bank receives small sums on deposit, and allows Interest monthly on each completed £1.
BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY
HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE
FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH
BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY
HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND
FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

RISK LIMITED. PROFIT UNLIMITED.
SPECULATION BY OPTIONS.
"Speculation by Options is of all methods of speculation the most prudent . . ."—Arthur Cramp (late Financial Editor of the *Times*).
Stocks and Shares says:—"Large profits, averaging £88 15s. for every £11 5s. invested, have accrued . ."
Stock Exchange Times says: "In 17 days, each subscriber of £5 12s. 6d. received a profit of £44 7s. 6d. Messrs. Smith and Beresford have an ample capital for the conduct of a very large business. The firm is the largest in Option Dealing in England . . ."
Birmingham Daily Gazette says:—"Large profits, averaging £88 15s. for every £11 5s. invested, have accrued to those who have acted on their advice . . ."
Capitalist says:—"Messrs. Smith and Beresford give some very sensible advice about Options, which they recommend, . . . may be consulted to advantage."
Stock Exchange says:—"Messrs. Smith and Beresford have been very fortunate in recent transactions."
Financial World says:—"Messrs. Smith and Beresford have a thorough grasp of the subject, and a careful perusal of their work will well repay speculators."
Civil Service Gazette says:—"Our readers cannot do better than take Messrs. Smith and Beresford as their financial guides, philosophers, and friends . . ."
Citizen says:—"The only safe way of making money on the London Stock Exchange."
UNITED OPTIONS—Opened every Monday and Thursday on the System advocated above.
Any number of Shares at £5 12s. 6d. each, WITHOUT ANY FURTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER, may be secured by letter or telegram. SOLE CONTROL of all United Options taken on behalf of Subscribers, thereby securing a manifest advantage. Stamped contract forwarded.
Send for revised pamphlet and full particulars of our next United Options to
SMITH & BERESFORD, Stock and Share Dealers,
53 and 54, Chancery Lane, London.
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Telegrams: "Clerkship, London." Telephone: No. 2,588
Agents wanted everywhere.

RAPHAEL'S ALMANAC FOR 1895.
Contains Hints to Farmers and Gardeners; Birthday Information for every day of the year; the Fate of any Child born during 1895. When to Buy, Sell, Court, Marry, Set Fowls, Seek Employment, Sign Contracts, Ask Favors, Hire Servants, Deal with Others, Speculate, Travel, Remove, &c., &c.
Weather and general Predictions; Farming and other Tables, &c., &c. 116 pages, Price 6d., post free 7d.
Foulsham and Co., 4, Pilgrim Street, Ludgate Hill, E.C., and all Stationers and Bookstalls.

EADE'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
IN A FEW HOURS THEY GAVE ME RELIEF.
EADE'S PILLS. EADE'S PILLS. EADE'S PILLS.
"West Street, Firgrove, Rochdale, "December 14th, 1889.
"Dear Sir,—I have had the Gout in my big toe for six years on and off in spite of the numerous liniments and pills I bought. At length my brother advised me to try your pills, so I sent for a small bottle, 1s. 1½d., and am pleased to say nothing ever did me so much good.
IN A FEW HOURS THEY GAVE ME RELIEF, and in four days I could wear my boot and go to business. The second bottle made me all right, nor has the pain since returned. I will never be without your pills, and shall recommend them to all I know. — Yours truly,
"A. CHADWICK.
"Mr. G. Eade."
GOUT RHEUMATISM GOUT RHEUMATISM
EADE'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Prepared only by George Eade,
72, Goswell Road, London, E.C.; and
Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.
EADE'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

DR. FOX'S
COUGH AND VOICE WAFERS
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.
These invaluable Wafers, being prepared from Herbs and Fruits only, do not contain any deleterious ingredients, and may be taken with perfect safety by old and young.
DR. FOX'S
COUGH AND VOICE WAFERS,
Prepared only by GEORGE EADE,
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.
And sold everywhere in Tins, 1s. 1½d. each. Post free from the Proprietor on receipt of Stamps or Postal Order.

CUPISS'S CONSTITUTION BALLS.
TESTIMONIAL.
Ipswich, June 4th, 1891.
Dear Sirs,—I find your Cupiss' Constitution Balls the best medicine obtainable for Horses when out of health, or in bad condition.
I also had a Cow in a very low, weak state, and thought she would have to be killed, but I gave her a course of Constitution Balls (one every other day) and she got perfectly healthy and well, and came back to her milk and Condition.—A. Page, Coachman to A. F. Nicolson, Esq.
FOR HORSES, for Grease, Swelled Legs, Cracked Heels, Coughs, Colds, Staring Coat, Influenza, giving tone and vigour, and keeping high-fed Horses in Health, &c.
FOR CATTLE and SHEEP in cases of Hove or Blown, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Distemper, Epidemic, &c. For SCOURING in CALVES they are almost infallible.
Prepared upwards of 50 years by the late Francis Cupiss, M.R.C.V.S. Sold in Packets 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. each, 7 small 10s. 6d., 7 large 21s., by Chemists and Medicine Vendors, or from Proprietor, The Wilderness, Diss, Norfolk, on receipt of amount.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS have a reputation of nearly 100 YEARS as being WITHOUT AN EQUAL as a Remedy for
INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, and LIVER COMPLAINTS.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS
Mild in Operation, Perfectly Safe, and Free from Injurious Drugs.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Ask for "Norton's Camomile Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.
Prepared by Norton's Ltd., 21 Spital Square, London, E.

KILLED by SANFORD'S RAT POISON, which is said to be the best ever introduced. Hundreds of testimonials. Also Poison for killing Moles, a New Discovery, answers well. Land infested with these pests can be speedily cleared by using SANFORD'S MOLE POISON. Price of either of above, 1s. 2d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., post free, of SANFORD and SON, SANDY, Beds. Sold by Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World; or sent to any address for sixty stamps by the makers, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Wholesale Agents, Barclay & Sons London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL and STEEL PILLS for Females. Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (the latter contains three times the quantity), of all chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the maker, E. T. Towle, Chemist, Nottingham. Beware of imitations, spurious and worthless.

A TRAGIC MYSTERY.

FROM THE DIARY OF INSPECTOR BYRNES.

BY

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

[*All Rights Reserved.*]

CHAPTER XII—(continued).

These words, which could have been audible to no one else than to Elise herself, did not produce on her the effect which the person who uttered them probably expected. She drew back and gazed at him a moment, and then broke into a stifled laugh!

She recovered herself, however, almost immediately. "You say you can prove your accusation," she said, "but I suppose, since you have taken the trouble to make this appointment with me, you must have something else in view. What is it?"

"I will keep the secret," he replied, rather sullenly, "upon certain conditions. You must agree to put me in possession of information on some matters that come within your reach, and to keep me posted regarding them from time to time, as I may require. Your husband is a leading member of an organisation that is hostile to the interests which I represent. I have reason to think that you have hitherto been ignorant of this fact, and I shall take occasion, at the proper time, to make you acquainted with all the details of it. It is enough to say, for the present, that your husband is entirely in the confidence of this organisation, and has in possession all its secrets, and many of its most important documents. These he keeps under lock and key, and in various safe places. You must find out what they are, get access to them, and communicate them to me. Unless you promise to do this, I will denounce him to the police. This is my offer. What do you say to it?"

"Will you tell me who you are?" demanded the girl, after a pause.

"You will know at the proper time. But I must have your promise first."

"I have recognised you for some time past," said the girl, fixing her eyes upon his with a penetrating look. "If you had known me it would have been better for you. I am not the person to whom you wrote your letter. I saw that letter. You omitted to sign it; but I will tell you the name which should have been written there was Robert Johnson!"

Although the man in the white doublet was carefully masked, there could be no doubt that this statement electrified and discomfited him. It was entirely unexpected. Although he knew by sight the lady whom he supposed to be in the orange domino, he had never spoken with her, and had therefore been at little or no pains to disguise his voice. But the lady who actually was in the orange domino, whom her friend and employer chose to call Elise, but whom the reader has long since recognised as Lizzie Pond—this young lady, as it is needless to remark, was familiar with every intonation of Robert Johnson's speech, and with his every movement and gesture. While carefully guarding her own incognito, therefore, she had no difficulty in penetrating his disguise; and had been interested less by the story he unfolded about Colonel and Mrs. Desmond, than by the odd light which his revelations and demands threw upon his own character. Who was this Robert Johnson to whom she had trusted so implicitly, and whom she had allowed herself to care for so much? That he could not be what he had hitherto given himself out to be was certain; but whether he was a robber, a blackmailer, or something even more sinister and undesirable, was more than she could determine.

It should be observed, moreover, that Mrs. Desmond had, within the foregoing few days, held some private and confidential interviews with Lizzie, the effect of which had been to modify the latter's views as to the former's conduct and responsibility. Lizzie no longer considered the French lady to have been guilty of any serious breach of her wifely obligations; while as to the charge of murder, she had not until then conceived of the possibility of such a thing, and had repelled it with scornful incredulity. Meanwhile, she had had the presence of mind to suppress the manifestation of her opinions, and, in the assumed character of Mrs. Desmond, to lead Johnson on to disclose all his cards, and then to nonplus him with the revelation that it was not to Mrs. Desmond, but to some other and (to him) unknown person, that he had been speaking.

But Johnson, though worsted for the moment, was not a man to receive a blow without attempting to return it; and in a moment he stepped forward with hand outstretched, intending to tear the mask from the incognita's face. She divined his purpose, and retreated; at that moment there was a scream from behind the red baize screen, followed by a cracking and rending noise, and ending in a crash, which protected her for the time being.

This is what had happened. Mrs. Desmond, on being left alone in her retreat behind the scenes, had presently applied herself to hear what she could of the dialogue that was going on within a few feet of her ear. Before long, however, she became aware that her seclusion was being invaded. There was a noise of feet shuffling over the bare boards of the floor, and of voices conversing in a cautious undertone. Peeping through a crack between two boards she saw five men standing at a little distance and talking earnestly. They were all clad in long red dominoes and white silk masks; but one or two of them, presuming upon the supposed security of their position, had removed the latter. The light was so dim in this region that she could not clearly distinguish the features of these persons; but from what she could see of them, they did not strike her as being familiar.

All of a sudden she heard a stealthy step close at hand, and shifting her position, she was able to catch a glimpse of a black figure advancing, like a cat, in the direction of the red domino conclave. This figure disappeared behind some intervening object and she saw it no more. But now the five men, in response to a suggestion from one of their number, moved in her direction until the nearest of them was within reach of her arm, and a piece of canvas fastened to a frame was all that intervened between them. "This will do better," remarked the individual in question, and although the words were harmless enough, they caused Mrs. Desmond to turn pale beneath her mask and to press her hand on her heart, for the voice was unmistakably the voice of her husband, the colonel, who did not appear to have gone to Philadelphia after all!

Her first thought was to escape, but on turning to do so she was confronted by the black figure who was just about to introduce himself into the retreat. She had an impression of a long, thin visage, with a sharp pair of eyes very near together; and then the intruder clapped on his mask and vanished. She caught her feet in the hem of her domino and stumbled against one of the flats; it gave way and fell against the baize partition, rending it apart and coming to the ground with a crash.

The entire rear of the stage was laid open to the gaze of the multitude by this mishap; there was an instant's lull of startled silence, and then there was a confused uproar, many people being panic-stricken, others jeering and laughing, others again shouting that there was no danger, and everybody setting up a hubbub of one sort or another. The five men in red dominoes scattered at once, replacing their masks as they did so; and the mysterious personage in black was nowhere to be seen. The lady in the orange domino glided round behind the boxes and reached a private door opening on the lobby, along which she passed rapidly towards the entrance. The man in white marked the direction she had taken and started in pursuit, but a crowd of half-drunken revellers had rushed in to inspect the scene of the catastrophe and blocked his way. He turned and made his way with difficulty across the floor of the ball-room; but though he reached the front of the house in a few minutes, all trace of the orange domino had disappeared.

Lizzie Pond, on finding herself free, had quickly removed her domino, and reversing it, put it on again with the inner side out. This side was blue, and she had no longer any need to fear recognition. It had previously been arranged between Mrs. Desmond and herself that in case of accident they were to rendezvous in the ladies' dressing-room. Thither Lizzie now betook herself, and to her great relief found Mrs. Desmond already awaiting her.

That lady was, not unnaturally, in a state of agitation; she informed her companion of her discovery of Colonel Desmond, and expressed apprehension lest he should get home before them and so become aware of her absence. But Lizzie reminded her that the colonel, having announced that he was going to Philadelphia, could not reasonably show himself at his own house earlier than the next day. Somewhat reassured by this argument, Mrs. Desmond ventured into the corridor, and the two ladies found their carriage and were driven home.

As they left the hall, the clocks of the city struck the hour of midnight, and at the same moment a great burst of music from the orchestra gave the signal for the general unmasking. The carnival assumed a wilder and more fantastic aspect than ever; the light of the nether world had gained the ascendency.

CHAPTER XIII.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

On the following afternoon, about three o'clock, a despatch was handed to Inspector Byrnes at the Central Office. The effect of it was to make him instantly take his hat and hurry from the building.

It will be remembered that the Shambling Man, in his pursuit of the silver cigarette case, had come to a stop at the loan establishment of Mr. Solomon Sibley. The case, he learned, had indeed been pawned there: but it had also been redeemed on the evening before his arrival, and by the same person (according to his information) who pawned it. Beyond this point, he had been at fault; and though he had been unrelaxing in his efforts to trace it since then, nothing had come of them.

The reader, better informed than the Shambling Man, is aware that the pawning of the case was witnessed by Robert Johnson, and that the latter, for reasons known to himself, had prepared a *fac simile* of the pawn ticket, had disguised himself so as to roughly answer the description of the owner of the case, and had succeeded in obtaining it. He had then discovered and removed a paper which it contained; and there our information also came to an end.

That Johnson, however, was not an ordinary thief, must already have been obvious. His designs, whatever they were, were more far-reaching and deeply-laid than could be held consistent with ordinary robbery. We shall be prepared to expect, therefore, that the cigarette case, though a handsome and valuable object in itself, was not the thing which had aroused his cupidity. The extraordinary value attached to it by its owner had stimulated his curiosity and suspicion, which the discovery of the paper had apparently justified; but, the paper having been secured, he had no further use for the cigarette case; in fact, its peculiar and noticeable appearance rendered it, under the circumstances, a rather embarrassing thing to have about him. He might sell it, destroy it, throw it away, or pawn it. Upon consideration, he adopted the last mentioned course. By doing so there would be a chance at least, that the rightful owner would ultimately get it again.

His first idea was to return it to the safe-keeping of the worthy Mr. Solomon Sibley, but he reflected that this might involve him in difficulties. He would be obliged in the first place, to resume his disguise; and again, Mr. Sibley might feel some excusable surprise at seeing this little silver box appear and disappear so often within so short a space of time. There were, however, plenty of other pawnshops available, where neither he nor the box was known; and to one of them, on the day following the French ball, he betook himself. It happened to be situated in the Bowery, not far above the corner of Prince-street.

He went in, and handed it over the counter to one of the clerks. The latter turned it over in his fingers, glanced at the customer, and retired toward the back of the shop. Three or four minutes passed, and, as he did not return, Johnson rapped on the counter. The clerk presently reappeared.

"Well," said Johnson, "what are you going to give me on that thing?"

"We can't tell yet," replied the clerk, "we've got to test it to see what it's worth."

"It can't take long to do that," said Johnson.

"The boss is eating his dinner," was the reply. "He'll fix it in a minute or two."

After some further waiting, Johnson became impatient.

"Look here," he said, "if your boss is going in for a banquet with fourteen courses, I won't trouble him. I'm in a hurry. Give me back the box, and I'll try and find somebody who doesn't prefer eating to business!"

"That's all right," the clerk replied. "He won't be a minute. He's to work on it now."

Something in the fellow's manner struck Johnson with a shadow of misgiving.

"Give me it back," he said. "I don't want any funny business. Give it back, do you hear?"

"It's coming," said the clerk; "it's coming—don't you fret. Here it is!"

As he spoke, someone entered the shop, exchanged a glance with the clerk, and then walked up to Johnson and laid his hand on his shoulder.

"I've been wanting you some time," he said, in a pleasant voice. "Would you mind stepping round the corner with me?"

Johnson turned and looked at him. He was a good-looking man, of about forty years of age, and of strong and active build. He recognised him at once, though he had never had any personal intercourse with him before.

"You are Inspector Byrnes, are you not?" said he.

The inspector nodded. "That is my name," he replied. He nodded to the clerk, who handed over to him the cigarette case. "Now we're ready," he added.

"I should like to know what I'm wanted for," said Johnson.

"I'm going to tell you. It's nothing much. But we can talk it over more comfortably at my office. Come along."

The Englishman shrugged his shoulders, but knew better than to resist. The inspector slipped a hand beneath his arm, and in a few minutes they were in Mulberry-street, and in the inspector's room. The latter took his seat at the table, and in response to his questions, the prisoner gave this account of himself:

"My name is Robert Johnson," he said. "I live in Pacific-avenue, Jersey City. I am an Englishman—have been in America less than a year. I am an engraver by profession, and am employed in the office of an Engraving Company in this city."

The inspector made notes of these replies, and then seemed to fall into a reverie, stroking his moustache and studying the carpet. Suddenly he looked up and asked, "Do you know many people in New York?"

"Not a great many," Johnson answered. "Chiefly the employés in the office. I have made the acquaintance of a few persons in Jersey City."

"Who is your landlady over there?"

"Mrs. Pond."

"How do you amuse yourself?"

"I go to the theatre occasionally. Sometimes I take a trip down the bay, or up to Highbridge. Last night I was at the French ball."

"Have a good time?" inquired the inspector, carelessly, flipping a speck of dust off the sleeve of his coat.

"Rather too good, I fancy," the other replied.

"Who's the manager of your office?" was the next question, asked abruptly.

"His name is Colonel Hugh Desmond."

"Do you know him?"

"Yes, I know him quite well; and he knows me."

"I guess you're all right," observed the inspector, slowly. He leaned back in his chair and crossed his legs. Then, as if from a passing curiosity, he asked, "Whom do you go to the theatre and down the bay with, as a general thing?"

Johnson hesitated for the first time. But he reflected that prevarication would only do harm, and presently replied, though with reluctance, "I generally go with a young lady."

"I see! Someone you're interested in, I suppose. Known her long?"

"Ever since I lived in Jersey City. She is my landlady's daughter."

"You live in the same house with her, then?"

"No; she is engaged as companion to a lady in this city."

"Ah! What lady is that?"

Again Johnson hesitated. "Mrs. Desmond," he said at last. "Colonel Desmond's wife. I recommended her for the place myself."

"I see! That makes it a convenient arrangement all round," the inspector remarked, with an air of friendly interest. "So you went to the ball together last night, did you?"

"No; I didn't want to take her to a place like that; I went alone."

"Well, a man likes to get off and see a bit of the world once in a while. It's a pretty lively affair, the French ball, especially after midnight. Did you pick up any acquaintances there?"

"I met no one that I knew before. But I did make some acquaintances."

"Well, I don't know as I will detain you any longer, Mr. Johnson," said the inspector, throwing down his pencil and sitting erect. "By the way, though, he continued, putting his hand in his pocket and producing the cigarette case, "I'd like to have you tell me how you came into possession of this thing?"

"I'll tell you all I know," replied Johnson, composedly; "but the fact is I don't recollect much about it. I saw it for the first time last night."

"Picked it up at the ball, eh? Found it on the floor of the dining-room, perhaps?"

"No, not exactly," said the other, who had already made up his mind as to the story he would tell. "I found it in my pocket this morning, when I woke up. I didn't know at first how it came there. But by-and-by some of the circumstances came back to me. I had taken some champagne early in the evening, and as I'm not accustomed to drinking, it went to my head. I danced a few times, and got mixed up with a number of people. Everybody was masked, and there didn't seem to be any need of introductions. At twelve o'clock the masks were taken off, and I went with some of the people—three or four, I should think—to get something more to drink. It went on from one thing to another, and at last I suppose I got pretty full. There was a man there who said he was an Englishman, and seemed to take a great fancy to me. I can't recall all that we did and said; my memory began to get queer about that time. But I recollect he kept taking that silver box out of his pocket and his saying that he wanted to give it to me—as a pledge of friendship, or something of that sort. I didn't want to take it, but at last we compromised; I took it and gave him some money for it. I don't know how much, but I fancy, from the looks of my pocket-book this morning, it must have been quite as much as the thing was worth. At any rate, when I came to my senses this morning, I didn't want it any more, and I concluded that the best thing I could do would be to raise what money I could on it. So I took it to the first pawnbroker I came across; and you know the rest."

"You had rather a lively time of it, certainly," observed the inspector, with a light laugh. "But most men in your place would have lost their money without getting the cigarette case. Can you describe the man who sold it to you?"

Johnson reflected that the inspector might have information on this point from Mr. Sibley, and that it would lend verisimilitude to his tale if he confirmed that information. "It's all rather foggy to me," he said, rubbing his hand across his forehead, "and I don't believe that I could swear to him, if I saw him again. But I should say he was a man about twenty years older than me, with harsh features, and—let me think!—yes, I'm pretty sure he had a beard."

"Well, I'm sorry to have put you to so much trouble, Mr. Johnson," said the inspector, courteously. "I have no reason to doubt your story, and it may be of assistance to us. It will perhaps be necessary to ask you to repeat it at some future time. Meanwhile, I hope you'll allow me to keep the cigarette case until its history can be traced back a little further. So far as you are concerned, the matter will be of small importance, any way, but small things, you know, are sometimes links between more weighty ones."

He rose, as if to intimate that the audience was at an end.

"I shall be on hand whenever you want me, inspector," said Robert Johnson; and he went out.

As he descended the steps, there was a man smoking a cigar in front of a house on the opposite side of the street. When Johnson had gone about twenty yards down the street, this man buttoned up his overcoat and sauntered along in the same direction.

(*To be continued.*)

£2,250 RAILWAY DAMAGES.

Mr. William Kirkland Cutlar, in the Queen's Bench on Tuesday, sued the Buenos Ayres Railway Company, whose registered office is in London. Plaintiff had been in defendants' service as chief draftsman, and while passing over a level crossing in a closed vehicle at Quilnez, in the Argentine Republic, was injured by an engine to such an extent that his left arm had to be amputated and the greater part of his left foot had to be removed. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £2,250 damages. Judgment accordingly.

COLLISION AT CARLISLE.

Expresses met at Carlisle station on Tuesday. The trains from Glasgow and Edinburgh, on the Glasgow and South-Western and the North British lines, unite at Carlisle, and there made up into the Midland Pullman express. The North British portion had arrived, and was being marshalled in readiness for the Glasgow portion, when that train entered the station. The driver, apparently misjudging his distance, ran into the tail end of the North British train. Several passengers complained of being bruised and shaken, but all were able to proceed upon their journey South, except a Mrs. M'Causland, of Harrow Road, Paddington.

HIGH CHURCHMEN AT NORWICH.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ATTEMPTED MANUFACTURE OF A SENSATION.

Commenting on a paragraph headed—"Prayers for the Dead at a Norwich Church"—published in Saturday's edition of a Norwich daily paper, a correspondent who signs himself "A Worshipper at the Requiem at St. Clement's," writes:—"I am not going to enter into any theological discussion in your paper, but I was present at that service, and I say let justice be done to all, and let the truth be spoken impartially concerning all alike. This is what I allude to—'Yesterday morning there was witnessed at St. Clement's Church a development of High Churchism, somewhat novel and extreme even for the Diocese of Norwich . . except for a few minor details, the service might equally well have been performed at the new Church at St. Giles' Gates . . the worshippers present . . most of them, made obeisance before the altar. Several of them made the sign of the cross. Every line that was said, including the scripture, was intoned in sonorous Gregorian. The Eucharist was offered with full choral accompaniment. There was much genuflexion in the presence of the Adorable Sacrifice, as the preacher subsequently called it, and the language of the service was intoned with such a pronounced ecclesiastical mannerism as to make it doubtful in the body of the church whether the vulgar or the Latin tongue was being used, being, we believe, the first time that a "Holy Eucharist on behalf of the Souls of the Faithful Departed," has ever been offered in Norwich in a Church of the Establishment.' The service in question, to begin with, was neither "novel nor extreme." Requiems are now quite common services in Norfolk and Suffolk, and elsewhere, and the annual E.C.U. Requiem in London has been held for many years. The ceremonial at St. Clement's was not ornate, no candle-bearers, incense, Sanctus and Sacring bell, or Deacon and Sub-Deacon investments. Next, the remark about most of the congregation 'making obeisance to the altar,' etc., is absurd, as no single reporter could possibly vouch for such a fact, unless he behaved very badly in church himself. Every line said was not intoned. The Creed and the Gloria in Excelsis were merely monotoned, and the Exhortation and Confession were said in a natural voice. The music was not to any extent Gregorian—the familiar chant of Barnby's concluding the service. The choral accompaniment was not full, parts of the service being merely repeated. The preacher said nothing about the Adorable Sacrifice subsequently to the Consecration, as the sermon came in its usual place after the Nicene Creed. There was no difficulty in following every word of the service. There was no mannerism in the celebrant beyond reverence, and, lastly, the Holy Eucharist has been many times offered for the dead in Norwich, as I can testify, having been present."

DIED STANDING ON HIS FEET.

"About an hour before sunset last evening, Mary Gunsoly, a servant in the employ of John Roach, a farmer living near Searsville, started out to drive up the cows. She had gone but a short distance along the road when she saw a man standing up against the stone wall, or fence. The perfect quiet which he maintained, with the ghastly pallor of his face attracted the woman's attention, and on closer observation *she was horrified to find that he was dead.*

"She at once gave the alarm. The neighbours assembled, carried the body to a house near by, and summoned Dr. Condict, who pronounced life extinct. The name of the dead man was Patrick Burke; he was thirty years of age. It is supposed that he was taken suddenly ill while passing along the road; that he leaned against the wall and died instantly, his body being supported in an erect position by the wall. After the inquest the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by heart failure superinduced by gastritis, or catarrah of the stomach—an acute form of dyspepsia."

The foregoing is quoted from the Middlestown *Argus* of November 4th, 1892—an American newspaper.

Now let us see what lessons the untimely demise of poor Pat Burke has for some other people who, no doubt, fancy themselves safe from such a sudden taking off.

Mr. Thomas Hatt, of Widmere End, High Wycombe, Bucks, was a healthy enough man up to April, 1886. Then he began to weaken and fail. Why he should be ill he couldn't conjecture. So far as he could remember he had done nothing to bring it on. He felt surprised, as a man does at receiving an unexpected blow from behind. His nerves were all of a jangle, he had a bad taste in the mouth, and a sort of all-gone sensation as though the very life were ebbing out of him. His hands and feet were cold and clammy, and he often broke into cold sweats. Dark spots were all the time floating before his eyes, his appetite left him, and when he did eat anything it lay upon him heavy and dull, and seemed to cause a gnawing, grinding pain.

"After a time," says Mr. Hatt, "I had pain and palpitation at the heart, which I was told was heart disease. At night my heart would thump so hard I could get no sleep; it pounded like a muffled drum. After a while the heart trouble got so bad *I was afraid to go to bed, and used to sit up nearly all night long.* Later on I became so melancholy and nervous that I trembled from head to foot as I went about. I worked a little when I was able, but always in pain. A doctor in Frogmoor Gardens treated me for some time, but gave me no relief. I thought I might die any day, for I looked upon my complaint as heart disease. I seemed to be walking in darkness on a narrow footpath between life and death.

"Yet the days, weeks, and months dragged by; I could only wait. It was in October, 1886, that I first read of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I can't say I had any faith in it, but there was so much reason and sense in the published accounts of what it had done, that I got a bottle from Messrs. Lansdale and Co., Chemists, Queen's Square, and began to use it. Expecting little or nothing, I received much, for in two days I felt the welcome relief, and after having taken three bottles I found myself in good health; and have been so ever since—that is, for six years. You are at liberty to publish this letter if you think it might be useful to others, and I shall be glad to answer inquiries. I am a chairmaker by trade, and in the employ of Mr. Gibson, Slater Street, High Wycombe. Yours truly (signed) Thomas Hatt, November 15th, 1892."

Well, you say, how does poor Pat Burke's case connect with Mr. Hatt's? That's what we are going to tell you. The inquest showed that Burke had no *organic* disease of the heart at all. When the doctors cut the heart out of his body they could find no disease about it. What killed him so quickly then? Listen and learn. The heart derives its motion from the same set of nerves (the pneumogastric) that move the stomach and lungs. These nerves poisoned and paralysed by the acids bred by indigestion and dyspepsia, ceased at last to have power over the heart. Then what? It collapsed in a minute, and the man died before he had time even to lie down on the ground. What a terrible thing! Yet everybody is liable to a like fate who doesn't watch out against indigestion.

We congratulate Mr. Hatt on his escape. But it was long odds against him at one time.

HOTELS.

WILLIAM BULLOCK,
CHERRY TREE HOTEL, EYE,

IN thanking the Clergy, Nobility, and Public generally for the support accorded him during the past eight years, begs to inform them he has Broughams, Landaus, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Large Brake and 'Bus for Cricket and other outings. Hearse and Mourning Coaches, Wedding Carriages, to orders for which special attention is given. Charges strictly moderate. 'Bus leaves every Friday for Diss at 1.30, returning from Crown Hotel at 5.30. Fare, 1s. return.

LOCK TAVERN AND HOTEL,
PROMENADE, IPSWICH
(*Near the Steamboat Piers*).
Sandwiches and Light Refreshments, Celebrated Stout, Wines, Spirits, and Ales, Choice Cigars, Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Teas, etc.
H. C. WESTGATE, Manager.

CROSS KEYS HOTEL, IPSWICH.
(Opposite Lyceum Theatre).
HOT Dinners and Cold Luncheons in spacious Dining Room, at separate tables. Menu Liberal, Tariff Reasonable. See Bill of Fare, daily, at door of Hotel. Commercial Travellers and Visitors will find the Hotel in all respects well adapted to their requirements.
Central, Comfortable, and Clean.
FREDERICK MAKIN, Proprietor.

Pure Beer and Where to Get It.
Why not end all doubt on this matter by getting a supply from
HARRY COCKRELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
IPSWICH.
Either of the Celebrated BURTON ALES supplied in Small Casks.
The WHISKEY sold at this Establishment it is well-known still "holds the field."

QUEEN STREET RESTAURANT,
IPSWICH.
WINES and SPIRITS, ALES and STOUT on Draught or in Bottle.
SOUP, FISH, ENTREES, POULTRY, JOINTS, Daily.
BALLS, BANQUETS, and WEDDING BREAKFASTS supplied throughout in First-class Style.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, TEAS, and SUPPERS; accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen.
JAMES HARDWICK, Proprietor.

UNICORN HOTEL,
IPSWICH.
Proprietress: MRS. E. LAST.
COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL.
CATCHPOLE'S FINE ALES & STOUT, WINES AND SPIRITS.

WESTGATE RESTAURANT IPSWICH.
DINING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS. WINES, ALES and STOUT on Draught or in Bottles. BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS, and SUPPERS.
YAPP'S PORK PIES, &c., &c.
A. YAPP, Proprietor.
PORT WINES DRAWN FROM THE WOOD, LARGE GLASS 3D.

BRITISH LION,
COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET, IPSWICH,
Five Minutes from Railway Station.
THE above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every comfort and convenience with strictly moderate charges. No attendance charged, First-Class Billiard Room. Trams and Busses pass to and from the station.
Proprietor: JOHN L. MOYSE,
Dealer in First-Class Horses.

ROSE HOTEL,
ST. PETER'S, IPSWICH.
Proprietor: A. LAST.
The above Hotel has recently undergone considerable Alterations and Enlargements, and the Proprietor begs to call the attention of the Public to the fact that he has now every Accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen and Private Parties.
Breakfasts, Dinners, Teas supplied on reasonable terms All classes of catering tendered for.

THE INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.
(WELSBACH SYSTEM).
SAVES 50 % IN GAS.
SIX VALID REASONS FOR ITS ADOPTION.
1. It Saves Half your Gas Bill.
2. It gives you Treble the Present Light.
3. It can be attached to existing gas fittings.
4. The light is clean, cool, steady, and brilliant.
5. It does away with the impurities of gas.
6. It is pleasant, simple, and economical.
The Most Perfect Light.
Superior to Electric Light at One-eighth the Cost.
Prices and Full Particulars on Application to the AGENTS for IPSWICH,
MARTIN & NEWBY,
2, 4, and 6, FORE STREET.

ALFRED SPALDING,
The Expeditious Printer,
37, WESTGATE STREET,
IPSWICH.
Newest Designs IN MEMORIAL CARDS,
Neatly Printed, from 1/6 Dozen.

COAL OFFICES,
SALT HOUSE STREET, IPSWICH.
PRESENT PRICES OF COALS
DELIVERED IN THE TOWN:—
BEST SOUTH HETTON, W.E. ... 26s.
BEST WALLSEND ... 26s.
BEST SILKSTONE ... 25s.
BEST BRIGHTS ... 23s.
BEST NUTS ... 22s.
KITCHEN ... 21s.
1/- *per ton Discount for Cash.*
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR 3 TONS AND UPWARDS.
F. A. CHRISTIE.

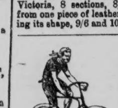
CHRISTIE'S Antique Furniture,
Grandfather Clocks, Old China,
ETC.
95, FORE STREET,
IPSWICH.

CARTRIDGES.—WARRILOW'S noted Chippenham Far Killing, with treble strong Powder, superior English Wads, Cases, and Chilled Shot, any size to order—Brown, 5s. 9d.; Blue, 6s.; Green, 6s. 6d.; Long Shot Reds, 7s. 6d. Unequalled Smokeless, reduced Recoil, Light Report, no Smoke, but most effective, 7s. 6d.; Superior, 8s. 6d.; Best, 9s. 6d. Special for Pigeon Shooting, &c., 10s. 6d. These are special prices for Cash with order only. 500 sent Carriage Paid if Cash with order.—Get full particulars free from WARRILOW'S Gun and Cartridge Works, Chippenham, Wilts.

DAMANT,
OLD BANK BUILDINGS,
TAVERN STREET, IPSWICH.
TAILOR AND COLONIAL OUTFITS.
Golfing and Football Costumes.
Outfitter by appointment to the C.T.C., and all the leading Clubs in the County.

FOR HIGH-CLASS CYCLE REPAIRS GO TO
R. STANNARD,
PRACTICAL CYCLE MACHINIST,
STATION ROAD, STOWMARKET.
Several New and Second-hand Safeties, by best makers, at Clearance prices. All warranted genuine machines. Cast iron and gas pipe death traps neither bought nor sold. Awarded 1st prize, Ipswich, 1891, for cycle work.

GEO. KEMP,
ATHLETIC OUTFITTER, 23, ANN STREET.
WAREHOUSE: MARKET LANE, IPSWICH.
FIRST-CLASS FOOTBALLS at Medium Prices; Best Match Balls, 7 sections, 7/3 each; best Victoria, 8 sections, 8/- each. The MARVEL, cut from one piece of leather, the best ball made for retaining its shape, 9/6 and 10/6.



ALL Winter Buyers of Cycles please note I have some Special Lines in 1894 and 1895 Cycles in stock, all to be cleared at Winter Prices. Inspection invited. Call and see the New Woodley Tyre.
FRED. BOON,
GEORGE'S STREET,
IPSWICH.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

[BY HALF-BACK.]

It was indeed a cheering sight to see the ropes of the Portman Road enclosure so well lined as was the case on Saturday afternoon. The cheering sunshine brought out the ladies and the timid ones in full force, and in spite of a counter attraction at Broom Hill in the Rugby line, the largest number of spectators yet seen upon the Town ground were gathered to witness what proved one of the best matches of the season. It was a gallant fight and splendid victory for the "Stripes," and their friends were not in the least backward in testifying with exceeding heartiness their sense of gratification at the display of the Town men. Nothing puts our excellent supporters—the oft-maligned "threepennies"—upon such excellent terms with themselves as when their pets are scoring an unexpected win, and the encouragement of their lusty lungs was unstintingly awarded "our boys" on Saturday.

It certainly was a surprise to me to observe the excellent form shewn by Cotton, the reserve man, upon the extreme left. His pace was of the best and, in spite of the fact that the half opposed to him was none too smart, his command of the ball was excellent. He certainly deserved his place, but showed an inclination at times to indulge in that common error amongst smart youngsters called gallery play, or using the selfish dribble too frequently, when passing is invariably the better method, in order as it may appear to gain the plaudits of the crowd by tricking his man, although generally he is eventually robbed. Stanley Turner was on the day's play, however, the smartest forward, although the whole five showed plenty of dash in attack.

Why do the Ipswich forwards persistently refuse to assist in the defence when hard pressed? It was a noticeable fact that when the greatest danger threatened, the whole of the forwards, Stanley Turner excepted, would be calmly awaiting the issue of events somewhere near the half-way line without attempting in the least to intervene. I should strongly advise—if I should not be considered officious in doing so—the captain to take his forwards seriously to task upon this point. The art of goal-packing in moments of danger is practically unknown to the Town men.

The half-back division was as usual the mainstay of the team. F. Turner was more like his old self than we have yet this season seen him, whilst Haward treated his opponents with the greatest coolness, and Woods worked with all his own dash. Bailey was a little off-colour, but Walford still improves. Cornell had very little on hand. The visitors never really appeared to get well together, and though the defence was good the forwards were generally very much at sea.

What a contradictory team the Orwell Works "Sockers" must be. One Saturday they get a licking of 8—1 at Brantham, and next week we find them scoring a draw with the Alexandrians at Bury. The Bury men are generally considered superior to the Athletes, but this scarcely looks like it. Ipswichians will have an opportunity of noting the performance of the West Suffolkers this afternoon, as they are making one of their rare visits to the town, being engaged with the Reserves upon the Portman Road ground. The Town seniors will be paying a visit to Colchester, when they meet the representatives of that town upon the Cambridge Road ground.

It may interest my readers to know that E. A. Kent has so far recovered his injury as to enable him to play last Saturday with Kesgrave School against Nacton, where he contributed largely to win the match for his side. We may, therefore, soon expect to see him again wearing the "stripes."

The Orwell Works Rugbeians, aided by two old St. Helen's men (two of their best by-the-bye), turned out in full strength on Saturday against the holders of the Eastern Counties' Cup, and succeeded in gaining a somewhat easy victory. I was pleased, however, to notice that the "Saints" have still some good men left, and others, I have reason to believe, will also be available later on. Welshman and Steward were absentees, and another dark horse or two are likely to be unearthed later on, so that we shall probably have two spanking Rugby teams in the town before the season is much older. I must congratulate the Works upon their victory, which is another testimonial to the ever vernal nature of that now time-honoured institution, the Orwell Works Rugby Club. Long may they flourish!

The vexed question of the North Suffolk League has happily now been settled, and the clubs have already got to work. Three matches were settled in the competition on Saturday. Beccles Caxton—to whom we look as the possible champions—were entertained at Saxmundham, and left the Hurts Hall men two goals to the bad at the conclusion of a really good game, in which the defeated by no means disgraced themselves. Kirkley and Leiston had a tough struggle of it at the latter place, the Junior Cup holders coming out of the ordeal with a score of 4—2 in their favour. Lowestoft Town were somewhat badly handled at Bungay, the Pressmen winning by four to one. A fourth game was set for decision, but had to rank only as a friendly owing to the non-arrival of the official referee. This was the meeting of Halesworth and Beccles College, in which the former were easy winners by four to *nil*.

The aspirations of the Ipswich Middle School Past and Present in the direction of the Norfolk Charity Cup were rudely shocked by the Norwich Churchmen upon the Earlham Road ground on Saturday, the Old Boys being found completely off colour, and returned home beaten by no less than six goals to *nil*.

In the West Suffolk League only two matches were decided, Long Melford gaining their first victory at the expense of Sudbury, whilst the Haverhill Rovers were a single goal too much for Glemsford at the latter place.

Cowells' visit to Stowmarket was attended by the most disastrous results, there being no less than seven goals scored against them without a single reply. Ipswich School at Beeles were successful in their engagement with the Fauconberge lads by 3—1. The Town Reserves drew with Felixstowe. Harwich and Parkeston beat the men of Brantham 5—2 after a good game, whilst Old St. Mary's (Woodbridge) and Wickham Market played a draw, 1—1. Aldeburgh and Woodbridge Grammar School, in their return engagement at Woodbridge, had another tough struggle, honours at the close being "easy" 2—2.

Cowell's are engaged at home this afternoon, St. Peter's, Colchester, being the visitors. The second goes to Haughley. It is worth remark that the printers now boast four teams.

In the first division of the League on Saturday, Sunderland and Blackburn Rovers met at the Lancashire town and a fierce struggle ended in a drawn game 1—1. Everton were not engaged in a League fixture. A draw was also the result of the meeting of Wolverhampton Wanderers and Notts Forest at the former town, the score also being 1—1. Aston Villa at home beat Preston North End 4—1. Burnley at home beat Sheffield Wednesday 3—0. At West Bromwich the "Throstles" were too good for their fellow "Brums," Small Heath, the final score reading 4—1. At Stoke the "Potters" beat Liverpool 3—1. On Monday Aston Villa beat Sheffield United at Birmingham by no less than 5—0, whilst on the same day Preston North End met another reverse, this time at Stoke, the locals winning by the narrow margin of 2—1. The table revised to date stands as under:—

	Plyd.	Won	Lost	Drn.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Everton	11	8	1	2	39	17	18
Sunderland	10	7	1	2	27	10	16
Sheffield United	13	7	4	2	24	20	16
Blackburn Rovers	12	5	2	5	25	19	15
Aston Villa	13	7	5	1	29	17	15
Preston North End	13	6	4	3	21	19	15
Burnley	12	5	4	3	23	18	13
Sheffield Wednesday	11	6	5	0	20	21	12
West Bromwich Albion	11	4	4	3	22	18	11
Notts Forest	11	5	5	1	18	22	11
Small Heath	12	3	5	4	23	31	10
Wolverhampton W.	12	4	7	1	18	26	9
Stoke	11	3	6	2	16	27	8
Bolton Wanderers	12	2	7	3	17	24	7
Liverpool	13	1	8	4	14	34	6
Derby County	9	1	6	2	10	23	4

No mid-week matches were played in the Second Division, but Saturday was a busy day with the Clubs, the games ending as follows:—* Bury 4, Burslem Port Vale 0. * Newton Heath 3, Rotherham 2. * Burton Swifts 2, Manchester City 1. * Notts 5, Crewe Alexandra 1. * Walsall 4, Woolwich Arsenal 1. * Grimsby Town 3, Lincoln City 0. * Leicester Fosse 2, Darwen 1. * Newcastle United 3, Burton Wanderers 1. Played on the grounds of the Clubs marked *. The table, revised to date, stands as below:—

	Plyd	Won	Lost	Drn	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Bury	12	11	1	0	39	14	22
Grimsby Town	12	8	4	0	41	24	16
Notts County	11	7	2	2	27	14	16
Burton Swifts	11	7	4	0	24	17	14
Newton Heath	9	5	1	3	25	15	13
Newcastle United	11	5	3	3	30	32	13
Woolwich Arsenal	11	5	4	2	26	28	12
Darwen	10	5	4	1	24	11	11
Walsall Town Swifts	10	5	5	0	18	21	10
Burton Wanderers	10	4	5	1	15	18	9
Manchester City	13	4	8	1	33	37	9
Lincoln City	9	3	6	0	17	32	6
Leicester Fosse	9	2	5	2	18	23	6
Rotherham Town	13	3	10	0	22	34	6
Burslem Port Vale	10	2	7	1	8	22	5
Crewe Alexandra	9	1	8	0	10	35	2

GEO. G. BUSSEY & Co. are the leading makers of requisites for Football, Hockey, Golf, Baseball, Gymnasia, and all Sports and Games. Illustrated catalogues may be obtained from the local dealers, or the Sports Manufactory, Peckham, London.
Trade ≪GGB≪ Mark.

WOODWARD'S "GRIPE WATER."
SAFE. PALATABLE. EFFICACIOUS.
FOR ALL DISORDERS OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
AIDS TEETHING, PREVENTS CONVULSIONS.
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, Editor of *Baby*, writes:—"I had your 'GRIPE WATER' analysed on the occasion of *the Baby's Exhibition*, as I was requested to mention it in my lectures. The result of the analysis was such that I had pleasure in recommending it."
IMITATIONS ARE INJURIOUS. BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS, GROCERS, STORES, Price 1s. 1½d.
Sample Bottle, post free 12 stamps, W. Woodward, Chaucer Street, Nottingham.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births are charged for at the rate of ONE SHILLING *each. Announcements of Marriages are inserted free; if "No cards" be added* ONE SHILLING *is charged. Announcements of Deaths are inserted free, but if containing more than the ordinary particulars,* ONE SHILLING *is charged. These charges must be prepaid, or they will be doubled.*
Announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders.

DEATHS.

BARKER.—7th November, at Coddenham, after a long affliction, Mr. Charles Barker, formerly of East Bergholt, aged 42 years.
BLUMFIELD.—5th November, at 132, Woodhouse Street, Ipswich, Elsie May, the only daughter of Henry and Hariett Blumfield, aged one year and six months.
CATCHPOLE.—13th November, Sarah Maria, the youngest and dearly-loved daughter of the late William and Hannah Catchpole, of Ipswich, aged 39.
CRAPNELL.—6th November, at Foxhall Road, Ipswich, Rose Ellen, the beloved wife of C. Crapnell, and fourth daughter of John Aldous, carter, Foxhall Road, aged 29 years.
DAVIES.—9th November, at Kelsale Rectory, George Irving Davies, aged 74.
GRAY.—4th November, Benjamin George Gray, of London Gasworks, formerly of Eyke, in his 66th year.
HOOD.—13th November, at Station Road, Haughley, Emily, the beloved wife of Alfred Hood, builder, &c., aged 54 years.
LANHAM.—29th October, after five days' illness, Victor Albert, the beloved brother of Isaac Lanham, of Hasketon, aged 23 years.
MILLS.—9th November, at Erwarton, Suffolk, after five weeks' severe affliction, Laura Mills, niece of Thomas Parnell, in her 24th year.
MASTERSON.—5th November, at Sutton, Suffolk, aged 73, William, the dearly-beloved husband of Eliza Masterson.
NORMAN.—10th November, at 2, Soane Street, Ipswich, Gertrude E. Norman, daughter of the late Alfred G. Norman, aged 13.
OSBORNE.—12th November, at his residence, Bildeston, suddenly, Robert Osborne, aged 76.
SHARMAN.—11th November, at 4, Alderman Road, Alice Annie, the second and dearly-beloved daughter of John Ellen Sharman, in her 20th year.
SCOTT.—7th November, Mary Ann, widow of the late James Scott, Sutton Hall, Bradfield St. Clare, aged 89 years.
SMITH.—9th November, at 4, Anglesea Terrace, Ann, widow of the late John Smith, draper, St. Matthew's Street, Ipswich, aged 64.
SMITH.—13th November, at 1a, Orwell Place, Ipswich, Ellen, the dearly-beloved wife of John Thomas Smith, in her 43rd year.
SPARROW.—2nd November, Alfred Sparrow, of Haughley, bricklayer and well-sinker, in the 74th year of his age.
WADE.—5th November, at his residence, Stratford, Ontario, Canada, Mark Wade, eldest son of the late Mark Edward Wade, formerly of the White Hall, Debenham, Suffolk.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
F. FREWER.
A large selection of
MONUMENTS, in Marble, Stone, & Granite,
At 21, Cemetery Road, Ipswich.
Designs and Estimates Free.

MORTALITY IN IPSWICH.

An Abstract of the Return of Deaths for the week ending Saturday, November 10th, 1894.
Borough Fever Hospital—typhoid fever, 38 years, male.
Curriers' Lane—debility from birth, 3 days, male.
Rectory Road—debility from birth, 2 months, male.
White Elm Street—debility from birth, 1 month, female.
Rose Lane—atrophy, 2 months, female.
Cauldwell Hall Road—tubercular disease of lungs, 4 years, female.
Turin Street—tubercular meningitis, 2 years, female.
Gainsborough Lane—tubercular meningitis, 25 years, female.
Woodhouse Street—broncho-pneumonia, 18 months, female.
Dover Road—child birth and convulsions, 29 years, female.
Chapel Court—apoplexy, 40 years, male.
Anglesea Road—paralysis, 64 years, female.
Ranelagh Road—cancer, 59 years, female.
Cardinal Street—cancer, 55 years, female.
East Suffolk Hospital—heart disease, 58 years, male.
Lower Orwell Street—heart disease, 54 years, female.
Foxhall Road—heart disease and dropsy, 70 years, female.
Elliott Street—old age, 74 years, female.
St. Nicholas Street—old age, 80 years, female.
Males, 5; females, 14; total, 19.
Annual death-rate in Ipswich for the week 16·8 per 1,000.
GEORGE S. ELLISTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Registrar-General reports the annual rate of mortality in 33 great towns of England and Wales for the week ending November 10th averaged 16·9 per 1,000. The rate in Norwich was 14, and in West Ham 16.

SHOCKING CRIME IN ROME.

A painful sensation has been excited in Rome by the news of the brutal murder of a Sister of Charity at the Hospital Santo Spirito. The victim was 26 years of age, and had been for seven years in charge of the consumptive patients. She was most exemplary for patience and sweetness of disposition. The assassin is a man who, after having been a patient, became a nurse at the Hospital, and had to be discharged for his outrageous conduct. He went away threatening vengeance on the Director. He managed to get into the Hospital on the day when visitors were admitted, and, not finding the Director, made a victim of the first person found alone, who happened to be this gentle nun. The murderer has not been captured.

DESECRATION OF NATURE.
Although the Homocea Co. have had one of the greatest schemes in rural advertising put before them, they have declined to entertain it on account of the widespread disgust existing in the minds of all who love their woods, dales, fields, streams, rocks and hills in the glory of their natural beauties, undefiled by the modern bill-poster. They (The Homocea Co.), are content with the legitimate channel of the Press, and by Pamphlets containing Testimonials. They can point to cures, far more convincing than mere assertion.

TESTIMONIAL FROM BISHOP TAYLOR.

I have used HOMOCEA, and have proved its healing virtue, both for severe bruises and flesh wounds, and also to kill the virus of mosquitoes and chiggoes (jiggers).
Yours very truly,
(Bishop) WM. TAYLOR.
American Methodist Episcopal Mission.

LORD CARRICK says HOMOCEA cured him of bleeding piles, when all else failed; that he gave some to a labourer who was lamed by a stone falling upon him, whom it cured. A woman had a pain in the elbow and could not bend it for a year, and it cured her, and another used it for scurvy on her leg, and it was doing her good—one letter closes from him with the words, "It is the most wonderful stuff that I ever came across."
LADY VINCENT, writing from London, says: 'Homocea is such an incomparable application for Rheumatic Neuralgia, that she wishes to have two more tins sent."
HOMOCEA
"TOUCHES THE SPOT,'
is so valuable a remedy that no one can really afford to be without it.
All wholesale houses stock HOMOCEA. It can be obtained from Chemists and others at 1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box, or will be sent by post for 1s. 3d. and 3s. from the wholesale agency, 21, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

HOW THE WORLD WAGS IN EAST ANGLIA.

ITEMS PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL, PITHY AND PERTINENT.

TOLD BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Districts will be found alphabetically arranged, and where items do not appear under district headings they will be found by reference to our summary of contents over the leading article.

MISSION IN ST. MICHAEL'S.—On Sunday the Rev. H. Foster Pegg commenced a twelve days' mission in St. Michael's Church, Ipswich. The Rev. Pegg is a powerful preacher, and the services have been largely attended.

IPSWICH Y.W.C.A.—On Tuesday an interesting lecture was given at the Y.W.C.A. Hall by Mr. Hewetson, of the Ipswich Scientific Society, on "Dust." The lecturer spoke of the different varieties and causes of dust, and was attentively listened to by a numerous audience.

IPSWICH SALVATIONISTS AND SELF-DENIAL WEEK.—The returns in connection with the Salvation Army's recent self-denial week show that the Ipswich corps raised the substantial sum of £292. Norwich, with a population of almost double that of Ipswich, contributed £220.

IPSWICH INDEPENDENT FEDERATION.—Owing to a printer's error in our report last week of the Ipswich Independent Federation, Mr. A. L. Edwards was made to say that the Federation had won four seats for the Trade and Labour Council of Grimsby. The word "for" should be read "from."

RECITATIONS FROM BROWNING.—Mr. G. F. Bridge, B.A., assistant-master at the Ipswich Grammar School, gave, on Tuesday, in the Art Gallery, a series of recitations from Browning, with explanatory remarks. Mr. Bridge showed that he had entered thoroughly into the spirit of the different passages he had selected, and the entertainment was greatly enjoyed.

IPSWICH ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—The Mayor has accepted the office of president of the Ipswich centre for his year of office. The five classes all got on well, and classes for next year are being arranged for. A meeting for the nursing corps was held on Monday, when some excellent bandaging was done. The Ipswich Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continue their monthly practices, and Mr. Eade is most kind in giving them lectures from time to time.

ST. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH: SALE OF WORK.—A sale of work and tea, promoted by the parishioners of St. Matthew's church, held in the Old Museum Rooms, Ipswich, was attended with much success. At an entertainment which followed the tea, the contributors to the programme were Mrs. Woods, Miss E. Wrinch, Mr. S. Bruff, jun., Mr. G. Ogilvie, Mrs. H. Miller, Mr. H. A. Wright, Misses Ward, and Mr. Sidgwick. The Rector (Rev. F. Haslewood) heartily thanked all the ladies and gentlemen who had assisted to make the meeting a success.

IPSWICH HARRIERS.—The race between these Harriers and Essex Beagles (Southern Counties champions) at Forest Gate, on Saturday, took place in a heavy downpour, much to the detriment of the Ipswich Harriers, who are not used to this kind of work, and they therefore sustained their first defeat. Result:—Beagles: J. T. Collins, 1 point; T. W. Meredith, 2; A. Turner, 3; W. Saward, 4; A. Watts, 8; A. Watson, 9; total 27. Ipswich: E. R. Thurlow, 5 points; J. Clarke, 6; J. Rogers, 7; E. H. Southgate, 10; A. Bugg, 12; F. O. Southgate, 14; total 54. Ipswich lost by 27 points.

INTERMENTS IN IPSWICH CEMETERY.—Friday: James E. Martin, infant, St. Mary Stoke; Martha Frost, 25 years, St. Clement. Saturday: Mary A. Mussett, 59 years, St. Mary Stoke; Harry R. Chalker, 38 years, St. Matthew's; Elsie M. Cook, 1 year, St. Helen's; Evelyn M. Davies, infant, Holy Trinity; Maria Snell, 54 years, St. Mary Key. Monday: William Rutherford, 73 years, St. Peter; Laura E. Burch, infant, St. Peter. Tuesday: Emma Carver, 74 years, St. Matthew; Lillian R. Harriss, 4 years, St. John's; Henrietta Hunt, 2 years, St. Peter's. Wednesday: Charles Pulham, 58 years, St. Margaret's; Ann Smith, 64 years, St. Matthew's; Alice A. Sharman, 19 years, St. Peter's. Thursday: Kate Barnard, 52 years, St. Matthew.

IPSWICH BEATS COLCHESTER AT CHESS.—The Colchester Chess Club again visited their Ipswich opponents on Thursday, and as has happened on previous occasions, the home players, after a stiff contest, came off best, the Ipswich team winning by three points. The Colchester players were entertained to tea by their opponents, when Mr. Marriage and Mr. Vulliamy expressed the pleasure of the members of the two clubs in thus meeting for a friendly encounter. Scores:—Ipswich: J. E. Curtis 1½, A. F. Vulliamy ½, C. Cooke ½, D. Wilding ½, C. J. Palmer 2, — Stockens 1, Rev. F. Girling ½, W. Damant 1, Rev. W. E. Atack 2, T. Swale 2, R. H. Sydenham ½, F. P. Birch 1; total 13. Colchester: J. C. Wisbey ½, L. Dupress 1½, Wilson Marriage 1½, E. Cheshire ½, R. Stanyon 0, M. Beart 1, T. H. Baker 1½, A. J. Butcher 1, N. Parry 0, G. Wakefield 0, Moriss Armes 1½, T. Watkins 1; total 10.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY: IPSWICH AUXILIARY.—The annual meetings of this branch of the Society, which were preceded on Sunday by special sermons in the five Congregational chapels of the town, commenced on Monday morning with a "missionary breakfast" in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall. The breakfast was given by the promoters, so that the entire proceeds went to the funds of the Society. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. Ford Goddard, and amongst those present were—Professor E. Armitage, M.A., of Bradford; Rev. R. M. Ross, of Amoy, China; Rev. E. P. Rice, B.A., of Chik Ballapur, South India; Rev. T. M. Morris, Mr. John May, Rev. J. Morrison, Rev. J. W. Faraday, Rev. R. E. Willis, Rev. T. I. Jarrott, Rev. A. A. Dowsett, Rev. T. A. Carritt, and many others. Professor Armitage, the Rev. R. M. Ross, and the Rev. E. P. Rice explained the character of the Society's work as the deputation from the Parent Society; and in the evening the annual meeting was held in St. Nicholas Street Chapel.

PRESENTATION TO AN IPSWICH CHOIRMASTER.—A pleasant gathering took place at the Queen Street Restaurant, Ipswich, on Monday evening, when the members of St. Peter's choir and a number of friends were enertained at supper, the party including the Rev. W. Berry (vicar), Rev. P. H. Badcock (curate), Mr. Etheridge Curtis and Mr. W. Seeley (churchwardens). The Vicar said they had met to do honour to their old friend and choirmaster, Mr. T. Everard, who had resigned the appointment after having filled the office for nearly twenty years. He spoke in very high terms of the manner in which Mr. Everard had carried out his duties, and asked his acceptance of a handsome marble timepiece, together with a purse containing £5, subscribed by members of the congregation. The clock bore the following inscription:—"Presented (with a purse) to Mr. T. Everard, by members of the congregation of St. Peter's Church, Ipswich, in grateful remembrance of his work as choirmaster. November, 1894." Mr. Everard responded, and several other toasts were honoured, coupled with the names of the new organist and choirmaster (Mr. Anderson), Mr. A. Manning, and Mr. W. M. Greenwood. Mr. W. R. Manning, a member of the choir, presented Mr. Everard with a large portrait group of his own family.

CLAIM BY A FELIXSTOWE GENTLEMAN AGAINST AN IPSWICH COACHBUILDER.—At the Ipswich County Court on Wednesday, before his Honour Judge Eardley-Wilmot, the case of Bennett and Sons *v.* Buxton came on for hearing.—The plaintiffs are the well-known coachmakers of St. Clement's, Ipswich, and they claimed from the defendant, who is a gentleman living at Clumber Cottage, Felixstowe, the sum of £12 18s., balance of amount due on a bill of £32 18s. for a new cart and a wheel-jack.—Mr. W. Marshall appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant conducted his own case.—From the plaintiffs' story it appeared that the defendant ordered a blue C spring Ralli cart at £32. He paid £20 on account. He had also ordered a wheel-jack, which cost 18s. The defendant refused to pay the balance because a cob, purchased from Mr. George Johnson, of Martlesham, to whom the defendant had been recommended by the plaintiffs, turned out to be unsuitable. The plaintiffs took no responsibility for the cob.—After hearing evidence his Honour remarked that defendant won the case at Woodbridge against Johnson, and now wished to visit the iniquities of Mr. Johnson on the head of Messrs. Bennett. The plaintiffs seemed to have acted straightforwardly. He gave judgment for plaintiffs, remarking that defendant had utterly failed to show that plaintiffs had not acted in a perfectly *bonâ fide* manner.

BECCLES POLICE COURT, FRIDAY.—William Sarbutt, jobbing gardener, Beccles, was ordered to pay 1s. per week towards the maintenance of his father, who is an inmate of the Workhouse.—William Elvin was charged with throwing stones in the Station Road on the 5th November. He was fined 2s., and the Bench intimated their intention to stop this dangerous practice.

A BECCLES FISHERMAN WASHED OVERBOARD.—The Lowestoft lugger City of Birmingham, belonging to Messrs. T. Brown and Sons, came in port on Tuesday with the loss of one of her crew, Arthur Drew, aged 28, net-stower. While the boat was fishing 22 miles off Lowestoft, between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning, the deceased was washed overboard by a heavy sea and drowned. He lived at Beccles, and leaves a widow and two young children.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BILDESTON LABOURER.—A Bildeston labourer named Robert Osborne, a widower, died very suddenly while sitting in his arm chair at home on Monday afternoon. Deceased had, several days previously, complained of feeling unwell, but he appeared to have eaten a good dinner. His housekeeper (Mrs. Battle), who had gone upstairs, on hearing a fall, came down, and found deceased lying on the floor. Mr. S. Honeywill was immediately in attendance, but found life extinct. Deceased's age was 76.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

GREAT BEALINGS QUOIT CLUB.—On Tuesday evening the annual supper of this Club was held at the residence of their Captain (Mr. James Brown), when 21 members sat down. The Secretary (Mr. C. Bird) presented a statement of accounts, which showed a satisfactory balance. The evening was spent in a convivial manner. Votes of thanks were accorded to the honorary members, including General Sir Richard Farren and Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., and to Capt. E. C. Moor for the use of the ground.

EAST BERGHOLT SCHOOL DIOCESAN INSPECTION.—The inspector's report has just been received. It states that the school did better generally than last year. The infants answered fairly well in the Old and New Testament subjects, and said their repetition correctly. Standards I. and II. have made decided progress, their writing being accurate, and their knowledge of the Bible subjects being very good. The paper work of Standards III.—VII. was neat and above the average. In *vivâ voce* these Standards showed that great pains had been bestowed upon their instruction in the Old Testament subjects, the scholars having a very thorough knowledge of the historical facts. Their knowledge of the Acts of the Apostles was not quite so satisfactory. The discipline throughout the school leaves nothing to be desired.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BRICET.—A children's entertainment was held at Bricet Schoolroom on Friday, which proved a great success. The room was crowded, and great credit is due to Miss Pegg, the mistress, and others who assisted in the arrangements.

A CHARSFIELD BAKER'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.—Thomas Waspe, baker, Charsfield (late of Tunstall) appeared at the Ipswich Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, his statement of affairs showing a deficiency of £89 12s. 6d. upon total liabilities of £109 19s. 6d. He sold his bread at 4½d. per loaf, and got 95 loaves out of a sack of flour. This brought in 35s. or 36s., and a sack of flour cost from 18s. to £1. At first he did four sacks a week, and the profits afforded a very good living if he had not suffered several losses. The business fell off, however.—The examination was adjourned.

CODDENHAM C.E.T.S.—At a meeting held in the Parish Schoolroom for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, the vicar (Rev. W. Wyles) presided. Mr. Abbey, the Diocesan secretary, explained the objects and aims of the Society, after which 20 persons gave in their names to join, from whom a committee were appointed. Mr. Abbey also addressed the scholars in the school, when over 70 expressed their desire to join the juvenile branch.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT CLOPTON.—The annual missionary meeting was held in St. Mary's Mission Room on Tuesday evening, and though this day is not the most convenient, being Ipswich Market day, there was a large audience. The Rev. S. Hooke took the chair, and after prayer and the singing of a hymn he said a few words on foreign missions. The Rev. H. Gretton gave a short account of his work in China, after which the Rev. S. Stagg, late a missionary in Rupert's Land, gave a very vivacious and interesting address on his labours. The Rev. F. Brown proposed a vote of thanks to the deputation, and a collection was made on behalf of the Society.

THE CONCERT SEASON AT CHELMONDISTON.—The first concert of the season given by the Choral Class and friends, took place in inclement weather on Wednesday in the National Schoolroom. In instrumental music, Miss Palmer and the Misses Webb were heard to great advantage and were encored for each of their efforts, Miss Palmer's 'cello solo, "Chanson a Boire," being probably the more popular. The duets by Miss and Mr. J. Harrison were well given, and the comic one, "Very Suspicious," loudly encored, when "The Gipsy Countess" was given. Great praise is also due to Mr. Harrison for the way he had trained two of his scholars, White and Brundle, who fairly took the audience by surprise in their songs and duets, "Daddy," by the former, and "I know a Bank," by both lads, being repeated. Miss Birch was in good voice, and her second song, "The Soul's Awakening," loudly applauded. Other items were songs by Mr. A. E. Senton and Mr. J. Harrison, duet, Miss Birch and Mrs. Geo. Elmer, and glees by the class under the Rev. G. R. Woodward. Mr. W. E. Saunders ably presided at the pianoforte.

COMBS AGED POOR.—In accordance with his usual custom, the Rev. J. W. Girling, M.A., organised a concert on behalf of the aged poor of the parish, which was held in the Iron Room, at Combs Ford, on Thursday evening, and passed off with great success. The Misses C. and M. Prentice opened the first part with a brilliantly executed duet on the piano, followed by Mr. F. W. Bullen, who possesses a full, rich voice. The first encore of the evening was accorded to Miss Margie Girling, who sang "An old garden" very sweetly, giving the last verse in answer to the calls of her audience. Mr. W. P. Fison read "Montpelier's recitation" in good style; Mrs. Woolaston Groome was also heard to advantage in her rendering of "In the sweet moonshine." Mr. Fison secured an encore for his "A hundred fathoms deep." The first part concluded with a song from Miss M. Prentice, her sister accompanying her on the violin. Mr. Woolaston Groome gave one of his amusing Suffolk stories in the second part, which also included further songs from Mrs. Groome, Mr. Davies, Mr. Fison, Miss Girling, and the Misses M. and C. Prentice, a very enjoyable evening concluding with the National Anthem.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DEBENHAM.—On Tuesday evening a very successful entertainment, organised by the Boys' Brigade, took place in Sir Robert Hitcham's Schoolroom, kindly lent by the Rev. W. A. Duke. The Rev. T. Devine acted as accompanist, and Mr. Thomas Last was conductor. The following members of the Brigade gave recitations:—Thomas Gooding, Percy and Walter Woods, C. Bailey, James Ramsey, Wm. Turner, Wm. Sallows, Wm. Allard, A. Smith; C. Bailey and Walter Woods gave a dialogue entitled "The Unwilling Witness." The juveniles acquitted themselves in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and their efforts were frequently applauded. The proceeds will be devoted towards clearing off a debt on the drum.

DISS PETTY SESSIONS, Wednesday.—George Fairweather, blacksmith, Diss, pleaded guilty to assaulting Geo. Rivett, wheelwright, Diss, and was fined £1, including costs.—Edward Brighton, baker, Diss, who did not appear, was summoned for being drunk at Diss on October 18th, and was fined 5s. and 11s. costs.—Fuller Garrod, Bressingham, hay trusser, charged with being drunk on the highway at Roydon, was fined 5s., including costs.—George Long, farmer, South Lopham, was fined 5s. for allowing two cows and a calf to stray on the highway at Fersfield, on October 30th.—Harry Palmer, labourer, Winfarthing, was charged with assaulting a lad ten years of age, named Chas. Clifton Markham, on October 30th. Upon the application of the boy's father the case was withdrawn. The Bench cautioned defendant, and he was ordered to pay the costs.

STACK FIRE AT UPPER DOVERCOURT.—Five tons of hay and the produce of two acres of barley, standing in a field at Upper Dovercourt, were late on Friday night discovered burning by a labourer named Rowland, who at once raised an alarm. Efforts were made to extinguish the fire, but without success, owing to the hold it had obtained. The property was owned by a market gardener named Wm. Rowland, brother to the labourer who gave the alarm, and was insured.

BIBLE CLASS LECTURE AT EYE.—On Monday night Dr. Barnes lectured to the young men of the Eye Church Bible Class, on "The Structure of the Human Body." He showed by means of life-size diagrams the nature of the human skeleton, and then of the muscles and nerves by which the limbs are brought into play. Some time was occupied in a description of several organs of the body and especially of the digestive organs. The lecture was followed with great attention and interest, and at the close the applause which was given showed how very much the class appreciated Dr. Barnes's kindness.

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF PHEASANTS AT FRAMLINGHAM.—On Saturday at a special Sessions held at Framlingham, David Burley, labourer, Wickham Market, was charged by James Dicks, gamekeeper to Mr. F. S. Corrance, of Parham Hall, with destroying pheasants in Parham Wood, on the 8th November at three a.m. Prisoner was remanded till to-day, being admitted to bail.

HADLEIGH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL CHOIR, under the conductorship of Mr. E. Ringer, gave an extremely good concert in the British School on Thursday evening. The principal soloists were Miss Lottie Francis, Mrs. E. Tye, Miss Coates, Miss Britton, Miss Norford, Miss Kettle, Mrs. Barber, and Messrs. E. Ringer, C. Verlander, H. W. Kersey, F. Grimsey, J. Tye, Barker, Corder, and Kettle. Some part songs were sung by the chapel choir and friends, and recitations given by Messrs. A. E. Coates, S. Wythe, and W. N. Slater.

MEETING OF THE LONDON CITY MISSION AT HADLEIGH.—The forty-third annual meeting of the Hadleigh friends of the London City Mission took place at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, and was a decided contrast to the meeting held the previous evening so far as related to attendance. Those present, however, took a keen interest in what Mr. Millership, a missionary from the Spitafields Lodging Houses, London, had to relate as to the work done by the Society. The Very Rev. E. Spooner presided, and read a letter from the Rev. W. F. Durant, apologising for his non-attendance.

BUTTER-MAKING COMPETITION AT HADLEIGH.—The competitive examination of the pupils who attended the series of ten lectures at Hadleigh dairy class was arranged for last Friday, the day of the Farmers' Club Show. Of the 12 students ten entered for competition, Mr. J. A. Smith being present to award the marks according to the usual scale of points. The greatest interest was manifested by the public in the competition, the room being filled during the afternoon. The work throughout was exceedingly well done. The result of the competition was that the first prize was awarded to Miss Ada Bear, of Raydon; the 2nd to Miss Aggiss, Hadleigh; 3rd to Miss Stowe, 4th to Miss Keeble, while Mrs. Button, Mrs. Grimes, Sarah Clarke, Miss Green, and Miss Sandall were highly commended, and Miss Wright was commended.

The *Medical Annual* advises practitioners to remember that when recommending Cocoa as a food and beverage for invalids, the name CADBURY on any packet of Cocoa is a guarantee of purity.

HARWICH SHIPYARD AND THE EAST SUFFOLK HOSPITAL.—The sum of £36 was collected by the *employés* of the Royal Naval Shipyard, at Harwich, at their carnival and masquerades, held on the 5th, 9th, and 10th of November, in aid of the Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A HARWICH TUG.—On Thursday night an accident occurred on board Messrs. Paul and Co.'s tug Garnet, in Harwich Harbour, to an engineer named Bird, who sustained a fracture of the skull through the engine, which had stopped on the centre, starting again as Bird was trying to move it by a bar of iron. Dr. Henry ordered his removal to Ipswich Hospital, and he was taken thither by the Garnet the same evening.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT HARWICH.—A subscription dance, at which about 40 ladies and gentlemen attended, was held at the Public Hall, Harwich, on Wednesday evening.—A Badminton Club for ladies and gentlemen is to be held weekly during the winter months at the Public Hall, Harwich. Dr. T. E. Stuart is the hon. secretary.—A smoking concert in connection with the Harwich and Parkeston Football Club was held at the Club House, Phœnix Hotel, Dovercourt, on Wednesday evening. Notwithstanding a wet evening, a large number of members and friends were present, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

PAINFUL SEQUEL TO A HARWICH WIFE ASSAULT.—On Friday, at Harwich Guildhall, Joseph Harvey, a Marine private on board H.M.S. Onyx, stationed at Harwich, was charged with having assaulted and used threats towards his wife, Eliza Ann Harvey, living at 7, Wellington Road.—Complainant said defendant struck her and cut her lip through, and threatened to "do for her."—The Bench dismissed the charge of assault, and bound the defendant over to keep the peace for three months. The parties afterwards went home, and in the morning complainant asked for money to enable her to go to her friends at Chatham, but her husband refused. In the afternoon she was discovered lying in the Wellington Road by Police-constable Schooling, who assisted her home and left her in charge of her husband. About quarter-past five she was observed by Coastguardsman James Butler, at Harwich, walking towards the sea. Butler, after watching her for some time, heard a splash, and saw the woman in the water. He ran and pulled her out, and Police-constable Mann, whom he sent for, took her to the Police Station. On the way to the station she repeatedly called out "Oh, let me die."—The unfortunate woman was brought before the Harwich Justices on Monday, and committed for trial at the Essex Quarter Sessions.

HOXNE UNION AND ITS RELIEVING OFFICER.—A letter was read to the Hoxne Union Board of Guardians on Monday stating that the Local Government Board still declined to sanction the appointment of Mr. Thirkettle as relieving officer for two relief districts. The matter will be further considered at the next meeting.

TRAP ACCIDENT NEAR LATTINGFORD.—A day or two ago Mr. W. Gathergood, of the firm Gathergood Brothers, grocers and drapers, East Bergholt, was driving home after delivering goods and receiving orders in Wenham and district. On nearing Lattingford he by some means was thrown from his cart into the road. He was very much cut about the head and face, and has since been confined to his room.

NACTON AND LEVINGTON READING-ROOM AND CLUB.—Notwithstanding the well-nigh impassable state of the roads, a large audience assembled in the Seven Hills' Schoolroom on Thursday evening to enjoy a capital programme prepared by Mr. Copeland, in aid of their institution. Without enumerating the various items, it is sufficient to say that Miss Smith proved the possessor of a rich contralto voice, while Messrs. Copeland, Barham, Dewhurst, Tibbenham, and Lecevre sustained a reputation long acknowledged. Miss Ethel Copeland, the pianist, gave entire satisfaction to the performers and public.

ORFORD LIGHTING COMMITTEE.—It is hoped that the Lighting Committee will, on the wane of the moon, be able to put a few more lights about the ancient borough, and so accomplish a good work begun.

ORFORD TECHNICAL CLASSES.—At the first Committee meeting the Rev. E. M. Scott was unanimously re-elected chairman, and Mr. W. A. Belgrove also re-elected honorary secretary and treasurer. The Committee decided to start an ambulance class at Sudbourne Schools next Wednesday, for men only, over 40 enrolling themselves as students. Dr. E. G. Wallis, who ably conducted classes at Orford for three years, has been appointed by the County Council as lecturer. The Committee further decided to hold lectures on health, at Orford Schools, early in the new year, the County Council having selected Dr. M. Ling as lecturer.

ORFORD SCHOOLS.—The diocesan inspector's (Rev. G. Herbert Thompson) report just to hand is as follows:—"In spite of the drawback of being closed for some period during the spring, the children have done well in all departments. In the infant department, 'Good' throughout although the syllabus was curtailed. In the upper department Standard III. to VII., Old and New Testament and Catechism 'Good,' better than the Prayer Book. Standards I. and II., good throughout. I was especially pleased with the repetition, singing, and general discipline of the school." This report should be extremely encouraging to the managers and teachers, following as it does an excellent Government report, the grant being over £20 higher than any previous grant, and over £40 higher than that earned by any other master, though times were then more favourable. The present master, Mr. W. A. Belgrove, entered on his 13th year on November 1st. Miss Eva Dora Wallis took charge of the infant room in lieu of Miss Lucy Higgins resigned.

PLOMESGATE UNION BUSINESS.—At Monday's meeting of these Guardians, Mr. Geo. Walker in the chair, it was reported that both the indoor and outdoor paupers showed an increase on the returns of last year, the numbers being 98 and 676 respectively, against 95 and 634. The tramps showed a decrease of 48.—The Master read some correspondence relative to the proposed mid-day meal for tramps. He said that frequently the tramps actually brought food into the House; he considered the professionals required no further relief, but that men on the road in search of work often required more food.—Mr. W. Minter was strongly opposed to granting a mid-day meal out of the Workhouse.—The Master said that many of the tramps were discharged soldiers, who, directly they received their pension went on the spree and spent all they had in a few days.—Mr. Read mentioned one case where the pension amounted to 3s. 2d. per day. This was paid in a lump sum of £14, and in three days he was destitute.—In the relief cases, three applicants from Blaxhall totalled 258 years between them. A first applicant from Eyke is 92 years of age; he is infirm, and not safe to be left by himself.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT SAINT CROSS.—A meeting was held in the Iron Mission Room on Monday evening. The weather was most unpropitious, still there was a good number present. The Rector took the chair, and opened the meeting with the usual devotions. The Rev. S. Hooke then gave an address which was listened to with great attention and at the close was applauded.

JUMBLE SALE AT SAXMUNDHAM.—On Saturday last a very successful jumble sale was held in the Market Hall. The articles for sale were very numerous and various, and a lot of business was done. At the close Mr. S. A. Flick, auctioneer, disposed of the unsold goods by auction amid some amusement. The proceeds were in aid of the Waifs and Strays Society and parochial objects.

HOMING AT SAXMUNDHAM.—A pigeon race from Lowestoft to Saxmundham was the concluding novelty of the ninth annual show of the Lowestoft Poultry, Pigeon, Cage Bird and Rabbit Society on Thursday. There were sixteen entrants, and these included several birds of remarkably good quality, which had previously earned high distinctions for their strength on the wing. The birds were started at Saxmundham at half-past 12 on Thursday, and arrived at the Public Hall, Lowestoft, as follows:—Messrs. Kirby and Grimble's cock, 1h. 32m.; ditto, ditto, 1h. 32m.; C. Seeley's hen, 1h. 32m. 15s.; W. R. Beecroft's red chequered cock, 1h. 32m. 45m.; C. Seeley's cock, 1h. 35m. 15s.; F. S. Thirtle's cock, 1h. 42m. 30s.; A. G. Cowles' red chequered cock, 2h. 15m.; R. and G. Saunders' cock, 2h. 27m. 15s.; A. Clarke's hen, 2h. 41m. 10s.; A. G. Cowles' red chequered cock, 2h. 46m.; P. C. Carter's hen, 2h. 46m. 30s.

SOUTHWOLD SPRAT FISHERY.—Up to Sunday last the sprat fishing industry at Southwold has been of a very satisfactory character, reminding one of old times. Prices have hardly been maintained, but it is somewhat gratifying to have occupation for men and gear after a period of such inactivity as the past four or five years.

SOUTHWOLD MAYOR.—On Lord Mayor's Day (last Friday) the Town Council elected to fill the office of Mayor, Mr. William Howard Elmy, who for some years has taken great interest in municipal affairs. After the business of the day was over, at the invitation of the newly-elected Mayor, the Town Council had luncheon at the Swan Hotel. Mr. Elmy is a Conservative, and a member of several Committees, also Vicar's Warden for the present year.

MAYORAL CHURCH PARADE AT SOUTHWOLD.—On Sunday the new mayor (Mr. W. H. Elmy) met a number of the Town Council at the Town Hall, and walked in procession to the church. The Mayor was preceded by the Sergeant-at-Mace carrying the two ancient silver maces, and additional interest was attached to the parade by the local artillery assembling in the Market Place, also attending church. The coastguard stationed at Southwold took part in the procession. After the service the procession was re-formed and returned by a circuitous route back to the Town Hall. The Mayor wore the handsome robe of his office purchased during the mayoralty of Mr. E. M. U. Adnams, and presented to the Corporation by the Ratepayers' Association.

STOWMARKET BAND OF HOPE.—In connection with the Church Band of Hope an excellent concert was given at the Parish Room on Tuesday evening. The first part opened with an organ solo by Miss Wilkes, who also accompanied the various selections. Songs were sung by Mrs. W. Yallop, Miss Ranson, Mr. C. C. Morris, Mrs. Shallard and Mr. Wm. Turner; Mr. H. W. Turner and Mr. H. E. Wilkes gave recitations. All were greatly appreciated and encores numerous.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

STOWMARKET Y.M.C.A.—Following on the preliminary meeting held at the Court House last week when great assistance was rendered to the Association by the addresses of Dr. Roche, Mr. Lambert and other gentlemen from Ipswich, the Stowmarket branch held its first regular meeting at the Gordon Temperance Hotel on Monday evening. The proceedings were of a social character. A number of members and associates were enrolled, and the hon. secs., Mr. Folkard and Mr. T. Simpson (*pro tem.*) are to be congratulated on the result of their efforts.

STOWMARKET QUOIT PLAYERS' ASSOCIATION.—Numerous members and friends of this Club sat down to dinner on Friday, and a social meeting followed. Dr. W. W. Groom presided, and an excellent programme, arranged by Mr. D. Parker, was carried out. The following gentlemen gave songs:—Messrs. H. Crawford, Webb, Steggall, Wardell, Finboro, Rouse, Beeby, Plummer, Walker, Pratt, Double, Abra, Lummis, and others. Mr. Eustace Woods presided at the pianoforte. Prizes were distributed by Dr. W. W. Groom to the successful competitors in the quoit tournament.—Mr. Frank Barker 1st, Mr. Ernest Tricker 2nd, Mr. Sidney Steggall 3rd, Mr. Edgar Abbott 4th, Mr. F. Barnard 5th, and Mr. E. Lummis 6th. After the presentation, it was resolved that an Association should be formed in the district. The names of the following gentlemen were suggested as officers:—Mr. R. J. Pettiward, J.P., president; Mr. S. A. Turner, treasurer; and Mr. J. H. Leggott, secretary. Dr. W. W. Groom proposed the health of Mr. W. Jarrold, hon. secretary and treasurer to the Working Men's Quoit Club, and the toast was drunk with musical honours.

PRESENTATION TO TRIMLEY CONSTABLE.—Police-constable Coppin, who has for some time been stationed at Trimley, has this week been the recipient of a handsome testimonial which took the form of a purse of gold, from the leading inhabitants of Trimley and district, as an acknowledgment of his uniform courtesy and good services during the three years he was stationed there. The Rev. D. F. Quayle made the presentation.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURE AT TUNSTALL.—On Friday a large company of farmers and labourers met in the Schoolroom, Tunstall, to hear a lecture on "The Potato, and Potato Disease," with special reference to the series of experiments carried out by the East Suffolk County Council Technical Instruction Committee. The lecturer (Mr. D. T. Cowan) explained how the disease was propagated from plant to plant, and the nature of the remedies instituted for its diminution. At the close of the lecture a local Committee was elected to carry out classes during the winter.

BANKRUPTCY OF A WESTERFIELD CATTLE DEALER.—The Official Receiver (Mr. F. Messent) has presented a statement in respect to the failure of William Garrod, cattle dealer, of Westerfield, from which it appears that the debtor's liabilities amount to £380 9s. 8d., and the deficiency is £282 15s. 4d. The debtor started in the cattle business some years ago with a capital of £100, and he attributed his insolvency to the heavy rent and town rates, together with the money spent on his house, which he cannot now realise. The indisposition of his seven children has prevented him from attending to his business, which has tended in a degree to bring about his failure. On the death of his mother the debtor will become entitled to a sixth part of certain property left by his late father, but his share of this estate is mortgaged, and is valued at the sum of £50. The debtor was examined before Mr. Registrar Grimsey, at Ipswich Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, when he stated that some seven or eight years ago he lost 110 pigs in less than a week, and they were worth more than £1 a-piece. The examination was adjourned.

FUNERAL AT WETHERINGSETT.—On Saturday, the mortal remains of Mrs. Mary Ann Jackaman, wife of Mr. Thomas Jackaman, who died after a brief illness on the previous Monday, were interred in Wetheringsett Cemetery. The first part of the service was conducted by the rector, the Rev. C. F. Blyth, at the parish church, where the deceased had been a constant worshipper for many years, although she lived three miles away. Before leaving the church, deceased's favourite hymn, "O Jesus I have promised," was by her request sung to organ accompaniment, by Mr. Grosvenor, who also ably played the "Dead March" in *Saul* as the mourners and congregation left the sacred edifice. In accordance with deceased's expressed wish, the four oldest members of the church choir carried the corpse from the church to the Cemetery, which was followed by numerous relatives and friends, including the widower, seven sons, and five daughters. The handsome polished oak coffin, supplied by the Messrs. Tydeman, bore the following inscription upon the breast-plate:—"Mary Ann Jackaman, died November 5th, 1894; aged 59 years. Sown in weakness, raised in power." Deceased was very highly respected by all classes in the parish, irrespective of rank or creed, and of her it may truly be said, "She hath done what she could."

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS AT WHERSTEAD.—John Grant, *alias* Fredk. Smith, of Church Lane, St. Clement's, Ipswich, was summoned before the Samford Justices on Tuesday for maliciously breaking a telegraphic insulator, at Wherstead, on September 30th. Police-constable Hopes proved the case, and said that when he spoke to the defendant about the damage, he replied, "It's hard when I'm shut up six days in the week that I can't do as I like on the seventh." He was fined 10s. and 14s. costs, or 14 days.

ZENANA WORK AT WICKHAM MARKET.—The Wickham Market Branch of the Zenana Mission, under Mrs. Stanford's guidance, has realised this year £30 4s. 4d. in aid of the Society. This high figure for Wickham Market is without a precedent.

WITH THE WICKHAM MARKET QUOIT PLAYERS.—Every year the Volunteer Quoit Club close the season with a dinner, to which are invited the townsmen of Wickham Market and friends in the neighbourhood. This annual gathering was held on Monday at the Foresters' Hall, where, with Mr. W. Minter as chairman and Mr. Geo. Hill as caterer, a really enjoyable evening was spent. Songs were plentiful and well sung, being ably accompanied on the piano by Mr. C. Jeffreys, R.C.M. The toast of the evening was, of course, "The Quoit Club," in reply to which the secretary, Mr. R. Garrod, gave a good account of the state of the club financially and numerically. He said that they had paid all expenses, and still had a good balance in hand. An amusing passage-at-arms took place between the vice-chairman, Mr. James Burton, of Campsea Ashe, and Mr. G. Goodwin, of Wickham Market, on the rearing of poultry. Mr. Burton's practice was confronted with Mr. Goodwin's theory, and the two combined should form a happy union. Mr. Goodwin twitted the farmers generally at not making more money of their poultry, and for selling their corn at a nominal price whilst the foreigner was supplying the home markets with eggs and poultry. Mr. Burton contended that the climate was not favourable for poultry, especially in winter, but that "sunny France" was much more suitable. After a most enjoyable time the company broke up at midnight, Mr. Hill having obtained an hour's extension.

WOODBRIDGE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—At the weekly meeting held on Thursday, Mr. W. P. T. Phillips presiding, the Master of the Workhouse reported 87 inmates last week, 94 this week, and 99 in the corresponding period last year.

SERVICE OF SONG AT WOODBRIDGE.—On Sunday evening the Beaumont Congregational Chapel was filled with a large congregation, when a service of song, entitled "Widow Winpenny's Watchword," was well rendered by a choir of 50 voices, conducted by Mr. W. G. Palmer. The connective readings were given by the pastor, Rev W. Gathercole. A solo was also sweetly sung by Mrs. Flowerdew, and a duet by the Misses Williams and Grout.

WOODBRIDGE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the Woodbridge Habitation of the Primrose League a series of musical evenings have been arranged for the winter months. The first of these took place last week at the Conservative Rooms, when Capt. H. A. Pole-Soppitt presided over a large gathering of members and friends. The programme included instrumental duets, piano and violin, piano and cornet solos, banjo selections and songs. Many of the performers were greeted with loud applause, these including Mrs. Hicks, Miss K. Powell, Miss Jones, Miss Soppitt, Miss Roach, Messrs. A. Morley, Geo. Booth, jun., Wm. Bilby, jun., and P. O. Cutting. During the evening the Rev. J. C. Titcombe gave an interesting and humorous political address. The hon. secretary (Mr. J. T. Whisstock), in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, mentioned that the Habitation was in a flourishing condition, and stated that during the present year there had been a large influx of new members.

FAREWELL DINNER AT WOODBRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Edward C. Blyth, landlord of the Crown Hotel, previous to his leaving the house, which, to the regret of many of the townspeople, will shortly take place. Mr. Geo. E. Walker presided over a representative gathering, which included several visitors from Rendlesham, Melton, &c. The vice-chair was filled by Mr. Thomas Grimwood (Mr. Blyth's predecessor). In proposing the toast of the evening, the Chairman said he was only expressing the feeling of the town at large that they were very sorry to lose Mr. Blyth. During the time he had been landlord of that well-known hostelry he had acted most courteously on all occasions, and gained the respect and esteem of all classes. The toast was received with musical honours. Mr. Blyth, in responding, heartily thanked all for the kind feeling shown him. The enjoyment of the evening was considerably added to by some excellent singing by Messrs. Alfred Gall, Geo. Booth, jun., Arthur Hayward, F. Page, John Bull, E. Steyer, H. K. Barratt, F. W. Gobbitt, W. Miles, jun., and A. S. Betts. The songs were accompanied on the piano by Mr. Arthur Hayward.

SUFFOLK NEEDLEWORK GUILD.—The seventh annual Committee meeting of the above Association was held by kind permission of the Mayor in the Town Hall, Bury St. Edmund's. The ladies present were:—Mrs. Lloyd-Anstruther (president), Mrs. Victor Paley, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Tidswell, Mrs. Lake, Mrs. E. Packard, Mrs. Whittaker, and Miss Pettiward. The President was able to announce an increase of 417 articles on the previous year, bringing the total for 1894 up to 6,817. Letters of regret for non-attendance were received from the Countess of Stradbroke, Lady Bateman, Hon. Lady Rowley, Hon. Mrs Paley, Mrs. Methold, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Gorton, Mrs. Bingley, Mrs. Hartcup, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Forster, Mrs. Jervis, Mrs. Worthington, and Mrs. Larkman.

Messrs. GARROD, TURNER, & SON.

EAST BERGHOLT, SUFFOLK,

Two miles from Manningtree Station, and equidistant, 10 miles from Ipswich and Colchester.

IVY COTTAGES,

Two small Semi-detached COUNTRY RESIDENCES, close to the Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, Post and Telegraph Office, with garden, stabling, and area in all of quarter of an acre. Possession of the larger house, late in the occupation of the owner, may be had on completion of purchase; the smaller house is let at £11 per annum.

GARROD, TURNER and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the Great White Horse Hotel, Ipswich, on TUESDAY, 27th November, at Four o'clock p.m., precisely, the above Desirable FREEHOLD PROPERTY by direction of the representatives of Mrs. BARKER, deceased.

Particulars of the Solicitor, Mr. W. S. CALVERT, East Bergholt, and of the Auctioneers, 1, Old Butter Market, Ipswich.

BROUGHTON HOUSE, Broughton Road, Ipswich, to Let. Three Reception and ten Bedrooms, Bath Room, Kitchens, Garden with Tennis Lawn. Rent £75. Apply to Messrs. Garrod, Turner and Son, Land Agents, Ipswich.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 107, Anglesea Road, Ipswich. Three Reception and 5 Bedrooms, Bath Room, Kitchens, and Garden. Rent £50.—Apply to Messrs. Garrod, Turner, and Son, Land Agents, Ipswich.

RESIDENCE, 40, Alpe Street, Ipswich, 3 Sitting and 5 Bedrooms, Kitchens, and Garden. Rent £35.—Apply to Messrs. Garrod, Turner, and Son, Land Agents, Ipswich.

TWO RESIDENCES, Nos. 161 and 163, Norwich Road. Rents £32 and £40.—Apply to Messrs. Garrod, Turner, and Son, Land Agents, Ipswich.

By Messrs. SPURLING and SONS.

IPSWICH SALE YARD.

SPURLING and SONS'

SALES by AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY.

Fat and Store Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Hay, &c., commencing with Store Sheep and Swine at 12 o'clock. Horses and Dead Stock every Fortnight at 1.30.

Entries solicited, to be sent to the AUCTIONEERS, 81, Princes Street, Ipswich.

TUESDAY NEXT.

IPSWICH SALE YARD.

SPURLING and SONS

Will SELL by AUCTION, at 1.30 p.m.,

30 HORSES, including—

From the Right Hon. Lord Rendlesham.

4 Suffolk MARES and GELDINGS, all good workers, and direct from hard work, and Rookery Doughty (3186), Suffolk Mare, 3 years old. Also

4 Cart Mares and Geldings, good workers, and sold to make room for colts, the property of Mr. Geo. Fiske, Bramford.

4 Yearling and Two-year-old Colts from one farm. Black Filly, rising 3, sound, has been worked.

Circular-fronted Brougham, Carts, Harness, &c.

Further entries solicited, to be sent to the AUCTIONEERS, 81, Princes Street, Ipswich, not later than Twelve o'clock on Monday.

IPSWICH SALE YARD.

SPURLING and SONS

Beg to announce they will hold their

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SALE

On TUESDAY, December 11th,

WHICH will comprise many Grand OVER-YEARED OXEN from the best graziers and old consignors to the Firm.

Further Entries respectfully solicited, to be sent to the AUCTIONEERS, 81, Princes Street, Ipswich.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CUP VALUE FIVE GUINEAS

Will be given for the best Pair of Fat Beasts, drawn from a consignment of not less than eight, and

A CUP VALUE FIVE GUINEAS

For the best Fat Beast in Yard.

By Messrs. MARTIN CRANNIS & SON

STOWMARKET.

KING'S ARMS MEADOW, NEAR RAILWAY STATION.

MARTIN CRANNIS and SON will SELL by AUCTION (without reserve), on MONDAY, November 19th, 1894, at 1.30 prompt, a consignment of FOREIGN TIMBER, comprising Balks, Battens, Scantling, Red Quartering, Flooring, Matchboards, Weather Boards, Pantile Splines, 50 Lots of Oregon Pine Rough Boards, &c.

Auctioneers' Office, St. Margaret's Street, Ipswich.

By Mr. GEORGE SYMONDS.

MANOR HOUSE, BARHAM,

5 miles from Ipswich, 1 from Claydon Station.

WEDNESDAY, November 21st, 1894.

GEORGE SYMONDS

Has received instructions from Mr. John Howlett, to SELL by AUCTION

THE Excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising mahogany dining, oak, card, and other tables, mahogany, rosewood, and various chairs, couch, mahogany sideboard with cellaret, secretaire and bookcase, 2 lady's work tables, chiffonier with plate-glass back and marble top, superior 7-octave COTTAGE PIANOFORTE by Collard and Collard, engravings and other pictures, books, marble timepieces, pier glass and ornaments, pair of handsome plated candelabra, bagatelle board, carved oak chest, double-barrel gun, mahogany 4-post and iron bedsteads, bedding, 2 wardrobes, the usual appointments for 4 bedrooms, attics, &c.; the glass, china, kitchen and culinary requisites, brewing and dairy utensils, Bradford's patent butter worker; iron garden roll, 100 flowers in pots, lots of firewood, and various effects.

Sale to commence at 10.30 punctually on account of the number of lots.

A Marquee will be provided.

Catalogues may be had of the AUCTIONEER, Burgate Hall, Diss.

By Messrs HARMAN BROS.

HAVERHILL.

Clearance Sale of the remaining portion of the Barnardiston Hall Estate, comprising two sets of modern Farm Buildings, and the following lots of Valuable FREEHOLD LAND:—

		A.	R.	P.
LOT 1.—Three Enclosures	covering	39	1	17
„ 2.—An Enclosure	„	10	3	0
„ 3.—Ditto	„	26	3	13
„ 4.—Ditto, with Buildings	„	13	1	18

Messrs. HARMAN BROS.

Having sold the Residence and other portions of the Estate have received instructions from the Cavendish Land Company, Limited, to SELL the remainder by AUCTION in Lots as above, almost without reserve, at the Rose and Crown, Haverhill, on FRIDAY Afternoon, November 23rd, at half-past Four o'clock precisely.

Orders to View and Full Particulars with Plan may be had at the Rose and Crown, Haverhill; of Messrs. HARMAN, WARD, and COLLIER, Solicitors, 7, King Street, London, E.C., and of the AUCTIONEERS, 75, Aldermanbury, Guildhall, London, E.C.

Educational.

DANCING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

MADAME STAINTON TAYLOR

WILL, with her Assistants, resume her Classes for Drawing-room Dancing at the Masonic Hall, when the leading fashionable dances of the season will be introduced. Schools and Classes received and visited.—Address, The Secretary, South Kensington School of Dancing, 35, Colsherne Road, London, S.W.

WOODBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

EDUCATION OF THE HIGHEST CLASS,

Both GENERAL and SCIENTIFIC,

At a very moderate cost.

MANY VALUABLE SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO EXHIBITIONS of £50 a-year for 3 years offered annually for a University or place of Higher Education.

NUMEROUS SUCCESSES at Universities and elsewhere.

Apply to the Rev. Dr. WOOD.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

THREE or Four QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS of £15 per Annum will be vacant at the end of the present term. These Scholarships will be competed for by Boys not less than nine or more than 15 years of age, whose parents or guardians cannot, in the opinion of the Town Council, without difficulty, otherwise secure for them an education of the grade afforded by the Grammar School, and will be awarded on the result of an Examination, regard being had to the ages of the several Candidates.

The Examination will be held at the School House, on Thursday, the 13th December next, at 9 a.m.

Forms of application for Admission and particulars of Examination may be had at the Town Clerk's Office.

Application by Candidates, addressed to the Endowed Schools Committee, to be sent, under cover, on or before Monday, the 3rd December, to the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall.

WILL. BANTOFT, *Town Clerk.*

Town Hall, Ipswich, 16th November, 1894.

BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SONS OF FREEMEN.

ONE SCHOLARSHIP (entitling the holder to free tuition and an annual allowance of £2) will be vacant in the above School at the end of the current term, and will be competed for by boys not less than 7 or more than 13 years of age, being sons of FREEMEN of the Borough of Ipswich, whose parents or guardians cannot, in the opinion of the Town Council, without difficulty, otherwise secure for them an education of the grade afforded by the Middle School, and will be awarded on the result of an examination, regard being had to the ages of the several candidates.

The Examination will be held on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1894, at the School, Bolton Lane, at 9 a.m. punctually.

Forms of application for admission and particulars of examination may be obtained at the TOWN CLERK'S Office.

Applications, addressed to the "Endowed Schools Committee," to be sent, under cover, on or before the 3rd December next, to the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall.

WILL. BANTOFT, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Ipswich, 16th November, 1894.

Situations Vacant.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Local Secretary required for the counties of Suffolk and Essex by an old-established, progressive Mutual Life Company. Remuneration by salary and commission. Highest references required. Candidates should be experienced in agency organisation and be able to show a good record in obtaining life business.—Applications, in writing, to "Branch," office of this paper.

Situations Wanted.

AS Useful or Young Ladies'-maid; knowledge of dressmaking, good character.—Address, A. B., Mustlyn House, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

AS Housemaid, where parlourmaid is kept, or as Useful Help in a gentleman's small family; tall, aged 20; can be well recommended; town preferred. —A. Potter, Kate's Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

ESTATE AGENT to meet the times; gentleman is willing to undertake the management of property; experienced.—Address, Box 475.

SECRETARY or Manager of an Institution or Association; gentleman with leisure will accept small salary; good book-keeper and correspondent.—Address, Box 396.

Land, Houses, &c.

GRASS FARMS, ARABLE FARMS, ESTATES —Rent, from 5s. Acre; prices from £7 Acre Monthly List, 1,500 Farms, 2d.—Rutters, 5, New Bridge Street, London.

TO Let, at once, House and Shop in New Street.—For rent and particulars, apply to Messrs. W. Arnott and Son, Woodbridge.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted a genuine Butcher's Business. Send full particulars.—Hartland, Northgate Street, Devizes.

For Sale.

BEAM Scales and Weights, ½oz. to 7lbs., 25s.; large Sausage Machine, 25s., suit butcher.—Hazleton, Dog's Head Street, Ipswich.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED ROOFING SHEETS.

Stock of slightly defective Sheets, practically as good as new, 6ft. by 27in., at 1s. 2d. each, other sizes in proportion. Dutch Barns, 40 yards by 9 yards, 50s. per lineal yard, fixed complete. Estimates for Iron Roofs, Fencing, Hurdles, etc. Galvanized Wire Netting.—Walker Bros., Staffordshire Galvanizing Works, Walsall.

HAY! Hay! Straw.—J. Keevil, Brixton Granaries, S.W. (Established 1834), is cash buyer of above, any quantity. Presses, saving third rail rate, lent; 1,000 horses fed daily. Bankers, London and County. Old Oats, 304lbs. on rail 13s.; bran 65s. ton.

PIANOFORTE.—Iron Frame Cottage, Full-compass (second hand). Best maker and good as new. Cost £30; Cash £14, or 15s. a month.—Daniels, Dial Lane, Ipswich.

FIREWOOD! FIREWOOD!! FIREWOOD!!!

RED DEAL BALTIC FIREWOOD, cut under cover and always dry.

50,000 Bundles now ready for immediate delivery. —Large Bundles, 5s. 6d. per 100; Small Bundles, 2s. 9d. per 100. Special quotations for Large Quantities. About 500 Bushels of Deal Chumps and Chip Wood, at 4d. and 5d. per bushel.—The Baltic Firewood Co., Crannis and Co. Wholesale Depôt and Offices: St. Margaret's Green, Ipswich.

TO Engine Owners and Contractors.—For Sale, a first-class 8-horse gear Traction Engine by Holmes and Son, Norwich (modern type, and is very economical). It is fitted with two speeds, compensating gear, hauling drum and wire rope, water-lifter and heater. Is now in thorough repair. The fire-box is quite new and of the best Low Moor Iron, is thickly studded with stays; the tube plate is securely held by a strong tubular stay. The boiler is very strong—the shell plates are 7-16ths in thickness. The road wheels are wrought iron and good width. Cylinder has been re-bored and slides re-surfaced; all the bearings are massive and are scarcely worn. The boiler has been re-lagged with wood and cased with sheet iron. The engine is neatly painted and varnished, and is now ready for work.—Apply, E. Youngs and Co., The Waveney Iron Works, Diss.

Business Cards.

ASK for Wootton's Cure for Corns.—Chief Depôt 7, Tavern Street, Ipswich.

ANOTHER consignment of those Specially Thin Tumblers, engraved with pretty Fern Leaf designs, just to hand. Same price as before, viz., 1s. 3d. the half dozen, or 1s. 9d. post free to any address.—Robt. Sayer, St. Helen's and St. Peter's, Ipswich.

AN Unrivalled Remedy.—Shaving made a luxury, no more blunt razors; use Green's Magic Razor Strop Paste; its effect is marvellous, Razors never want grinding. Price 6d. and 1s. per Box, by post 7d. and 1s. 1d.—Sole Proprietor, J. Green, Hairdresser, Back Post Office, Ipswich.

ADDISON'S SEEDS for the Flower Garden, Kitchen Garden, and Farm. A large variety of all kinds of Seeds always in stock.—Eagle Street, Orwell Place, Ipswich.

A One-Man Cross-cut Saw 4s., sent free 4s. 6d., warranted fastest cutting saw for battlings and green wood; Cross-cut Saws, 4ft., 7s. 6d.; 4½ft., 8s; 5ft., 9s; Hand Saws, warranted, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d. —Kenyon and Trott, Princes Street, Ipswich.

BILLIARDS or Bagatelles.—All those requiring New or Secondhand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard Work done should, before going elsewhere, send for new price list, cloths and rubber cushion samples, to Hennig Bros., 29, High Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. Est. 1862

BOOKBINDING.—PHILLIPS, of Friars'-street, Ipswich, for General Bookbinding. Account Books made to order

CHRISTMAS Cards! Booklets!! Calendars!!! Immense Variety, Newest Designs. Parcels sent on approval to all parts. Special Showrooms now open. S. Smith and Smith, The Noted Card Depôt, The Cash "Suit-all," Stores, 46 and 48, Butter Market, Ipswich.

"ECZEMA," a little Book on Skin Troubles, sent gratis and post free by the Anteczema Co., 83, Castle Road, London, N.W.

EDWARD BEARD registers Houses and Property to be Sold or Let free of charge. Persons seeking Residences, &c., should see Beard's list and consult him about what is available to best meet their requirements. Household Removals in pantechnicon vans, taking risk, at lowest rates; estimates free.—Beard (from Maple and Co.), Reliable House Furnisher, 3 and 3a, King Street, and 28, Butter Market, Ipswich.

GOBEY'S is the Noted House for Home-cured Hams and Bacon, Genuine Pork Sausages and Potted Meats, 47 and 49, Norwich Road, Ipswich.

IF you have not yet done so, get your Clothing of D. Gunn and Co., Tailors, 2, Dial Lane, Ipswich. The best value in the trade for cash.

J. E. Stammers and Son, House Furnishers, 8, 10, and 12, Tacket Street, Ipswich. Furniture of every description; Pianos, American Organs, Perambulators, and Mail Carts, at lowest prices for cash, or supplied on payment of Deposit and easy Instalments. Second-hand Furniture bought for cash, or exchanged for New.

MAGIC Lanterns and Slides for hire.—Wiggin and Son, 34, St. Matthew's, Ipswich.

MARRIED Ladies.—Information of Priceless Value (Free); send stamped envelope.—Mrs. Lawrence, 4, Bradley Street, Sheffield. (Name this paper.)

MARCHANT'S celebrated Pig Powder, unequalled for all pig ailments; 1 lb. 1s., 14 lbs. 12s.—W. Hudson, Chemist & Druggist, St. Nicholas, Ipswich.

MRS. A. Cook, purchaser of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wardrobes, 62, Upper Orwell Street, Ipswich. Clients waited upon at their own residences either in Town or Country. Furniture and Table Linen bought. Remittances forwarded on receipt of goods.

PIANOFORTES.—Constant supply of instruments by best makers, various prices; sale or hire.—Christie, 95, Fore Street, Ipswich.

AT BOTWOOD'S,

The Ipswich Carriage Show Rooms,

Carr Street.

"QUEEN" Gold Medal BROUGHAMS, and variety of first-class new and second-hand Carriages.—Works, Woodbridge Road.

TEA from 10d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; no bonus nonsense; paper not weighed; no deception of any kind; try our 1s. 4d.—West End Tea Stores, 7, Norwich Road, Ipswich.

TO Executors.—Old Gold, Old Plate, Old Jewellery. Highest prices given; valuations for probate or family division.—R. D. and J. B. Fraser, Museum Street Buildings, Ipswich.

THE Boy's Own Gun, fires bullets, shot, or darts. Sure killer of birds, rabbits, &c.; no powder or license required. Price 2s. 6d. each. Carriage paid. From the inventor, John Eggleston, Naturalist, Sunderland. 1,000 sold weekly.

WANTED, intending purchasers to inspect our Stock; it is large and varied, bought in the best markets, sold at reasonable profits; Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware a speciality; Galvanised and Enamelled Ware; Travelling Trunks, Bird Cages, Garden Lines, Household Ironmongery, Brushes and Brooms, Baskets, Mats, Glass and Earthenware, some special lines in this department; Oil Stoves, Paints, &c.—Note address—E. C. Ribbans, 114, 115, 117, Fore Street.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Illd. Guide (260 pages), 3d., "How to open a Cigar Store from £20 to £2,000."—Tobacconists' Outfitting Co. (Reg.), 186, Euston Road, London. Manager, Henry Myers. Established 1866. N.B.—Shop Fitters and Show Case Makers for all trades. Estimates Free.

5,000 Watches Wanted to Clean, at 2s. each. Mainsprings, 2s. 6d. All warranted one year. Watches can be sent by post or rail. Jewellery Repairs equally cheap, and done on the premises.—Candler, Watchmaker, 10, Carr Street, Ipswich.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT to Farmers, Timber Merchants, and Auctioneers.—Wanted to purchase any quantity of Willow Trees or Bat Clefts for cash; must be first-class quality and suitable for cricket bat making.—Apply, Box 205, this Office.

MARRIED Medical Man at seaside town receives two invalids or convalescents; terms according to requirements.—Address, M.D., *Ipswich Journal* Office.

CROSS's

New Deliveries of

JACKETS AND CAPES

Will be found best and cheapest for the million.

SEE WINDOWS.

Now is the best time for BUYING FURS to advantage.

37 and 39, TAVERN STREET, IPSWICH.

CROSS's

IPSWICH LOAN & DEPOSIT BANK.

MESSRS. R. D. & J. B. FRASER.

(Established 1833.)

CASH ADVANCED

From £2 upwards, upon Silver, Plate, Jewellery, Diamonds, Watches, Pianos, Life Policies, Stocks, Shares, Houses, Deeds, Building Society Scrip and Books, Reversionary interests, and approved Personal Security, &c.

Low Rates charged for temporary loans.

MONEY MAY BE DEPOSITED

In any sum above £2, bearing interest at the rate of 4 % per annum, and the same may be withdrawn at any time without notice.

IPSWICH LOAN & DEPOSIT BANK,

MESSRS. R. D. & J. B. FRASER,

17, ELM STREET,

OFF MUSEUM STREET,

IPSWICH.

THE REFORM WATCH, CLOCK, & JEWELLERY CLUB,

Enabling Members to have WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, &c., at CASH PRICES, by paying ONE SHILLING PER WEEK.

Ballots take place every other Friday.

To those living at a distance special terms of payments may be arranged.

For Particulars and Rules apply to C. W. CROYDON, Secretary, at

CROYDON'S WATCH, CLOCK, & JEWELLERY DEPOT,

TAVERN STREET, IPSWICH,

VICTORIA PARADE, FELIXSTOWE,

AND

15A, ST. BOTOLPH STREET, COLCHESTER.

LEFT OFF CLOTHES.

Ladies' & Gentlemens Wearing Apparel

of all kinds, including:

LINEN, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c., purchased at

HIGHEST PRICES

BY

Mrs. W. ROBERTS,

56, UPPER ORWELL STREET, IPSWICH

Mrs. Roberts will remit same day for country parcel received. Ladies can also have Mrs. Roberts' personal attendance if desired.

COALS.

BEST WALLSEND	26/-
B. & M.'S SELECTED SILKSTONES	24/-
SILKSTONES	23/-
BEST HOUSE NUTS	22/-
RIDDINGS BEST HOUSE	22/-
(Excellent for general purposes).	
DERBYSHIRE BRIGHTS	21/-
KITCHEN COALS	20/-

Discount 1/- per ton for Cash.

Truck Loads especially quoted for.

BOOTH AND MITCHELL.

HEAD OFFICE:

KING ST., BUTTER MARKET, IPSWICH.

Telephone: No. 67.

ZADKIEL'S ALMANACK, 1895.

THE best Almanack, useful to all. Reliable weather forecasts. Practical guide to success. Horoscope of Prince Edward. Zadkiel foretold the war between China and Japan with the exact date, the great earthquake at Kuchan with the precise place, &c.

London—Clowes and Sons, Limited, 13, Charing Cross. Price 6d.

TO COUNTRY BUTCHERS.

ALL kinds of Veal, Pigs, English, American town killed, and New Zealand Beef, New Zealand and Australian Mutton and Lamb bought for Customers at lowest daily market prices.—Further particulars from A. Matthews, care of Lewis, 341, Central General Market, Farringdon Street, London.

MONEY!!!

LENT ON NOTE OF HAND ALONE.

PROMPT and strictly Private advances made at a few hours' notice, from £10 to £1,000, without sureties; distance no object; to Persons of Positions Tradesmen, Farmers, Market Gardeners Contractors, Job Masters, Hotel Proprietors, Householders, and others, upon the Applicant's Own Note of Hand. No Bills of Sale. No charge of any kind whatsoever, unless Cash is advanced. Easy Repayments. Before applying elsewhere, paying fees, and wasting time, apply, by letter only, to

MR. F. SHARPINGTON,

18, St. John's Street, Colchester.

N.B.—Special Terms for Farmers and Tradesmen.

NO FEES. MONEY STRICTLY PRIVATE.

LENT FROM

£2 TO £500

AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE (to Professional and Private Gentlemen, Tradesmen, Farmers, Cowkeepers, Lodging-House Keepers (Male or Female), and others. ADVANCES made upon BORROWER'S OWN NOTE OF HAND, without any SURETIES, BONDSMEN, or PUBLICITY, NO FEES of any description charged. No DEDUCTIONS. No genuine application ever refused.

REPAYMENTS by arrangement, honourable and straightforward business guaranteed. TRADE BILLS discounted. DISTANCE no objection. Prospectus free

Apply personally, or by letter, the Manager, Bedfordshire Loan Company, 90, Princes Street, Ipswich, Office open at Ipswich on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 12 to 6. Head Office, 9, Castle Lane. Bedford.

Bookbinding

SCOPES AND SON,

QUEEN STREET and PRINCES STREET, IPSWICH, are the Cheapest and Best Binders of every description of books.

THE ANCIENT HOUSE, IPSWICH.

BIBLES and PRAYER BOOKS.	2d. off Shilling.
NEW FANCY GOODS.	2d. off Shilling.
NEW DESPATCH DESKS.	2d. off Shilling
PHOTO SCRAP ALBUMS.	2d. off Shilling.
NEW STOCK OF BOOKS.	2d. off Shilling.

ECONOMIC DEPOT.

F. PAWSEY,

THE ANCIENT HOUSE,

IPSWICH.

ALFRED CORNISH,

CHINA, GLASS,

EARTHENWARE, IRONWARE,

PLATE, CUTLERY, &c.,

QUEEN STREET WAREHOUSE,

IPSWICH.

FORTHCOMING AUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertised in this Paper.

Nov.	
19 Stowmarket, Foreign Timber ...	Martin Crannis & Son
20 Ipswich, Horses ...	Spurling and Sons.
21 Barham, Furniture, &c ...	George Symonds.
23 Haverhill, Farm Buildings, etc.	Harman Bros.
27 Ipswich, Property ...	Garrod, Turner, & Son,
Dec.	
11 Ipswich, Christmas Sale ...	Spurling and Sons.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ *All communications intended for publication should be sent to "THE EDITOR," and be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Observance of this rule will facilitate publication.

It is requested that notice of forthcoming Meetings, Lectures, Concerts, &c., may be sent to the Head Office, with tickets of admission, in good time, so that proper arrangements for reporting them may be made.

On all matters relating to business, "THE MANAGER" should be addressed.

Letters containing advertisements sent for insertion should be marked on the outside "Advertisement Department."

HEAD OFFICE

MUSEUM STREET, IPSWICH.

The Ipswich Journal

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

FOREIGN POLICY.

"Our foreign policy," said Lord ROSEBERY at the Guildhall banquet, "is a "strictly Conservative foreign "policy . . . for this reason, that we wish "things to remain as they are; that we covet "nothing abroad, and want nothing abroad." The Prime Minister took care to explain that he did not use the adjective "Conservative" in a party sense, but in a non-party sense. Indeed, he went so far as to say that foreign policy has nothing whatever to do with either party. But it is interesting to note that he did select the phrase "Conservative foreign policy," and the fact remains that, during the last few years, the Liberal party have adopted more or less, and much more than less, the policy of the Conservative party in regard to foreign affairs. We need not complain that this is the case so long as the history of the two parties, in connection with the foreign policy, is understood and remembered. But the facts of history are notorious, and amongst them was the existence of the Manchester school of Liberal politicians, whose principles for many decades determined the policy of the Liberal party. These men were distinctly little Englanders. They were for peace at any price, not for "peace with honour." They looked upon India as an encumbrance, and upon the Colonies as boughs of the ancient British oak which merely awaited lopping off. There was no Imperial sentiment or instinct in the Liberal party of thirty years ago, and the man on the Conservative side of the House who gave that Imperial sentiment form and force was condemned by Liberals as a charlatan and as a danger to the country. We now know that Lord BEACONSFIELD was nearly a quarter of a century in advance of his age; that the despised ideas of Empire and colonial expansion are now accepted as the noble heritage of all Anglo-Saxons; and that England, to be free, wealthy, and prosperous, must also be strong and respected by all the nations of the earth. Lord ROSEBERY may say that such a policy has nothing whatever to do with either party, but its acceptance by the great mass of the people of England is mainly due to the action of Conservative statesmen in the past twenty years. When the Premier tries to blink that fact he is disingenuous and foolish as regards his own interests, for Conservative foreign policy has long been recognised by the people as peculiarly national and popular. Lord ROSEBERY's Guildhall speech will be anxiously scanned by all lovers of peace for signs of coming events. His allusions to the war in the East are, of course, the most important. "In this diffi- "cult and delicate business," he says, "we "have acted hand in hand with Russia, the "other Power mainly interested. In any "pacific means that would secure the termina- "tion of the war on terms bonourable to "Japan and not disastrous to China we would "gladly join." From this two things are clear, first, that no pressure, other than diplomatic, will be attempted by England, no matter what Russia may feel called upon to do; and, secondly, that the terms of mediation must not permit any issue which would be disastrous to China, with whom we have a frontier line of four thousand miles in extent. To this degree the benevolent neutrality of the present Government will go, and no further. Supposing, therefore, that Japan refuses any international mediation, and the Chinese Empire breaks up in a welter of chaos after the occupation of Pekin, Lord ROSEBERY appears to be debarred from any action at all. Whether this attitude is what Lord ROSEBERY intended to convey is not quite clear, perhaps, but the cloud in the East is dangerous enough to make all who are interested in our Asiatic interests to be very wide-awake with regard to the present Government. Lord ROSEBERY has squandered so much of his reputation as it is, that even on this one strong point we cannot afford to be too trusting.

LONDON GOVERNMENT.

The question of London government may not arouse intense political feeling outside the limits of the Metropolis, but it is a subject to which all Constitutionalists should give serious consideration. Anything that affects injuriously the capital of a great empire must have injurious effects upon the country at large. The great danger to be avoided in London is what Lord SALISBURY very happily called in his speech at the Queen's Hall, "a mammoth municipality." Municipal institutions with five million souls under them have never been tried, and wherever extreme centralisation prevails there seems to follow tyranny and corruption. Both in New York and Paris the principle of "unification" has been tried, and the results are not encouraging. The cost is greater and the work is done worse. Ratepayers are forced to bear an expenditure over which practically they have no control, and jobbery and waste of public money are carried out almost scientifically. The first principles of good municipal government were admirably laid down by the Commission appointed in 1853 to inquire into the state of the Corporation of the City of London:—"The Metropolis is a province of houses; its diameter from north to south and east to west is so great that the persons living in its furthest extremities have few interests in common; its area is so large that each inhabitant is in general acquainted with his own quarter, and has no minute knowledge of other parts of the town. Hence the two first conditions for municipal government, *minute local knowledge and community of interests,* would be wanting if the whole of London were placed under a single corporation." If these principles were true forty years ago they are doubly true to-day. The bi-section of London by the Thames furnishes an additional reason for not placing the whole city under one monster municipality. One fact should be remembered, too, in this connection. All the proposed legislation between 1858 and 1875 on this subject lay invariably in the direction of several municipalities federated for metropolitan purposes. Mr. JOHN STUART MILL and Mr. BUXTON both proposed schemes with this principle, and it was not until 1875 that the principle of the report of 1837 was received in opposition to the later report of 1855.

RADICAL ATTACK UPON MR. GLADSTONE.

It is the fate of all those who, waiving their principles, take up the *rôle* of the opportunist in order to gain popularity or votes, to be rended by their partisans when, in their sober moments, they venture upon expressing their real sentiments. This is now the fate of Mr. GLADSTONE. On all Radical sides he has been attacked for his serious views on the Local Veto, and now he is the butt of their assaults for his expressions of real opinion on the question of religious education in elementary schools. "Should Mr. GLADSTONE be gagged"? is the head line in the Radical *Westminster Gazette,* and then follows the scathing criticism; "Another bomb has been dispatched from Hawarden. The last one spread consternation—and it may turn out, ruin—among the Local Veto folk. This new one will spread confusion, if nothing worse, among the 'Compromise' folk. It is made up of very curious and startling ingredients. To begin with, Mr. GLADSTONE 'will not undertake to say' what his own Education Act had in contemplation on the religious question; but that, on the other hand, he will undertake to say that it was not so wisely framed as the Scotch Act, which frankly contemplated denominational teaching out of the rates. Those who recall the vehemence with which Mr. GLADSTONE defended the compromise at the time will be somewhat staggered at his tone now. But that is a minor perplexity compared to what follows. Mr. GLADSTONE's letter was sent to a correspondent who wanted a clue 'to thread the labyrinth.' Let us hope he is happy now that he has got it. . . . Will Mr. GLADSTONE's correspondent, with that clue in his hand, vote Diggleite or progressive? We will not undertake to say; but most decidedly, if we were Diggleites, we should consider Mr. GLADSTONE's letter worth a good many votes to us, and should placard the ex-Liberal leader as a Rileyite on the strength of the sentence:—'An undenominational system of education framed by or under the authority of the State is a moral monster; and if the Act of 1870 requires or permits anything of the kind, its provisions involve a gross error.' Even the phrasing is reminiscent of Rileyism, for what Mr. GLADSTONE's calls 'a moral monster,' Mr. RILEY had already called 'a misshapen beast.'"

STEALING A SISTER'S BROOCH AT IPSWICH.

Edward William Cross, aged 19, Wright's Yard, Black Horse Lane, was charged at the Ipswich Police Court on Monday, upon the information of his mother, with stealing a brooch belonging to his sister.—The lad's pitiable appearance in the dock would have verged on the ludicrous if it had not been evident that he was oppressed by the occasion, and incapable of restraining his emotions. He sobbed and trembled, and trembled and sobbed.—The statement of the mother was clear. Prisoner had been for two years in the navy, but since last July had been out of work and kept by his mother. The brooch he pawned. Other misdeeds which he had committed previously had been overlooked.—The Mayor asked the mother if she would be willing not to press the charge, on her son promising to amend. She agreed, the undertaking was given, and the prisoner was bound over to come up for judgment if called upon.

THE WRECK AT SOUTHWOLD.

A SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

TWO MILES OF WRECKAGE.

On Tuesday afternoon one of the *Journal* reporters had occasion to visit Southwold, and while there took advantage of the opportunity of visiting the scene of the wreck which took place about a fortnight ago in Southwold Bay. The story of the disaster has already been told in these columns by our Southwold correspondent, but there has hardly been conveyed a true sense of the extent of the deplorable affair. The vessel we speak of was about 1,000 tons burthen, and was voyaging from the Baltic to London with a cargo of firewood. The wood varied in length from three to five feet planks, and the vessel was thoroughly packed with them. All went well until off Southwold Bay, when the vessel was run into by a steamer. As a large hole had been knocked in her the crew of the ill-fated barque abandoned her, taking refuge on the steamer. The barque gradually settled down in the water, finally becoming waterlogged. She drifted on, and was ultimately sighted by three Southwold fishermen, who, hoping to secure salvage, made sail for her and boarded. The vessel was very low in the water, but the nature of her cargo prevented her from sinking. The task of piloting the barque into port was, however, a very dangerous one, as the waves which were then high

SWEPT THE DECKS,

and the vessel rolled horribly in the trough of the sea. These hardy seamen, however, set the sails, and the barque sailed sluggishly along. There was no buoyancy in her, and she failed to rise over the waves, but rather pressed through them. Every hour the wind grew stronger, and the lot of the Southwold fishermen, as may be imagined, was a very unpleasant one. The whole sea was covered with "white horses," and every wave broke high above the bows, sweeping the decks. The barque did not shake herself clear of the water and spring forward, as we are told by the novelist. She was too far gone for that, and as the night drew in the lot of the men on board became very precarious. The wind was blowing "great guns," and when off Dunwich the fishermen threw out two anchors, but these were useless. The vessel dragged and was fast drifting on shore. Signals of distress were then hoistered, and just before the barque struck the men were taken off by one of the lifeboats. There were two, one from Dunwich and one from Southwold, but which rescued the men does not appear quite clear. However the barque went ashore about two miles from Southwold, and next morning the scene in the neighbourhood was one of a most depressing character. The vessel had been pounded to pieces, and the cargo was scattered up and down the coast for about two miles. The sea was absolutely covered with wood. Men came down to the beach and piled up the wood in stacks, but the work was fraught with great danger. The sea was very turbulous and

CAST THE WOOD ASHORE WITH GREAT FORCE.

One had to be very careful or he ran the risk of having his legs broken. The scene on Tuesday was just as bad. The timber had been sold a few days before in small parcels. The prices realised were very low, as it is so difficult to cart the material away. The shore is covered with loose shingle to the depth of about a foot, and this makes travelling very arduous. The timber was still piled up for about two miles, and all that remains of the vessel is her bow, which is buried in the sand. The sails and a large portion of the rigging on Thursday were still attached to their remnant of what was once a fine vessel, but were submerged, even at low tide. A large mast also lay half in and out of the water, and this the incoming tide tossed about as a plaything. A fisherman assured us that there were tons of wood buried in the sand, and in proof pointed out the edges of wood sticking out from under the shingle. A couple of men have rigged up a temporary shelter of sails, and are engaged in recovering bars of iron, etc., from the water.

Great indeed are the blessings which HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA has diffused amongst the masses of Mankind. The tone, the strength, and the vigour of the human body are increased by the daily consumption of Horniman's Pure Tea. LOCAL AGENTS:—*Ipswich,* Groom, 57, Princes Street; Bradford, 58, Tavern Street; Jackson, Fore Street; Broome, 49, Butter Market; Provincial Drug Company, Westgate Street; Co-operative Stores; Bell, Brook Street; Steed, St. Matthew's Bakery; Wheeler, Great Colman Street and Tacket Street; *Woodbridge,* Barrett, confectioner; Betts and Son, chemists; *Stowmarket,* Simpson and Son; *Harwich,* Worts; *Peasenhall,* Jerry; *Sudbury,* Dixey, confectioner; *Bury,* Nunn and Co.; *Saxmundham,* Palmer, chemist; *Hadleigh,* Slater, chemist; *Botesdale,* Rush; *Laxfield,* Samson, grocer; *Cockfield,* Brewer, grocer, &c.; *Long Melford,* Mullen, grocer; *Lavenham,* Green, chemist; *Cavendish,* Clark, grocer; *Monks Eleigh,* Vince, grocer; *Manningtree,* Gibling, confectioner; *Debenham,* Gooding; *Felixstowe,* Brown, chemists; *Needham Market,* Harrington, chemist, and at *Walsham; Halesworth,* Gale, bookseller; Gostling, chemist; *Framlingham,* Jade, draper; *Walton,* Co-operative Society; *Southwold,* Woods, confectioner; *Wrentham,* Sadd, tea dealer; *Wickham Market,* Co-operative Stores; Last, chemist; *Bramford,* Bowman, confectioner; *Wetherden,* Page, grocer, &c.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

A Big Fight Coming. It is probable that there will be a large number of contests in the elections of Guardians for Ipswich, the polling for which is fixed for December 19th. It is understood that several labour candidates are coming forward.

A Critic Criticised. The *Financial News* of Thursday speaks out very freely regarding the comments of Mr. W. B. Jeffries (late of Ipswich) on the transactions of the Mexican Railway Company "An apt illustration of the paucity of wisdom with which a railway may be governed was afforded (it begins) by the remarks of Mr Jeffries, who occupies a seat on the Board of the Grand Trunk of Canada. It accuses him of 'uttering nonsense,' and concludes that it must be extremely irritating to the Directors of the Mexican Company to be exposed to such 'childish and ignorant criticisms.'"

The Agricultural Writer. The writing of descriptive paragraphs regarding sheep is really fast approaching a fine art. Writing in the *Live Stock Journal* this week, in reference to the Suffolk Show of ewe lambs, held at Ipswich this week, a correspondent says:—"The winning pen were very evenly coated and typical in character, but not so forward in condition, or on so big a scale as the reserve pen and the lot from Stetchworth Park. The latter were simply marvellous in respect to substance and weight, considering their age, but just lacked the *neccessary refinement of character.*" We are glad to hear the sheep were not disqualified because they were not sufficiently refined in character.

1894 Royal Show. The final statement in respect to the Royal Show held at Cambridge exceeds the anticipations formed at the close of the exhibition, and East Anglian agriculturists may well congratulate themselves on the success attained. It appears that the Royal Society benefits to the extent of £1,059, while the Cambbridgeshire and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society will also reap pecuniary advantage by the holding of the 1894 show. The Local Committee have a balance of about £40 in hand, which will be placed to the credit of the Cambridgeshire and Ely Society. The thorough manner in which the Cambridge Committee conducted the arrangements for this year's Royal, aided as they were by the indefatigable efforts of Mr. R. Peters, as secretary, have now receiaed their due reward.

Baron Pollock. Baron Pollock, the learned judge who has this week condemned to death the man James Canham Read (with whose name one of the foulest deeds in criminal history has been associated for the past four months), and who adjudicated at the last Suffolk Assizes at Ipswich, is the last of the barons of the defunct Court of Exchequer. His Lordship is also one of the four Sergeants-at-law surviving at the end of last year, the others being Sergeants Simon, Spinks, and Pulling. Up to November, 1875, the coif was always bestowed upon a newly-made judge. A circular black patch at the top of the forensic wig is the distinguishing mark of the degree of Sergeant-at-law; it figures in the judicial head-gear of Baron Pollock. In point of service the Baron is senior to all the judges. He was elevated in January, 1873, and is therefore within a few weeks of completing his majority.

Wickham Market Tramps. Now that Wickham Market has to some extent got rid of the tramp nuisance, a proposal has been made which would doubtless have the effect of bringing these undesirable visitors back again to their favourite haunt. The proposition took the form of providing the tramps with a mid-day meal, an undertaking which it is satisfactory to note was strenuously opposed and ultimately rejected at the meeting of the Plomesgate Guardians on Monday. Experience has proved that it is unwise to be over indulgent to the average tramp, who, in reality, does not want work and would not accept a job were it offered—and if Boards of Guardians as a whole would strictly observe the Local Government Board's rules for dealing with tramps, eighty per cent. of whom are mere idle loafers, the chances are that the ratepayers of certain unions would not be called upon to bear more than their fair share of the burden in entertaining this great body of ne'er-do-weels.

Royalty at Home. An Ipswich resident who the other day was driving over the Prince of Wales's Norfolk estate furnishes us with particulars of a charming incident in the home life of the Duke and Duchess of York, and which goes to show the close sympathy between our English Royal Family and the people at large. Far from the madding crowd of gay London, and freed from the stiff formalities of Court life, the Duke and Duchess happened to be driving in a phaeton past Sandringham School just as the scholars were dispersing to their homes for the day. His Royal Highness immediately drew up his carriage, and literally packed as many of the children as possible into the vehicle and drove them for some distance along the road. The youngsters, of course, were delighted with the ride—utterly oblivious of the honour which was being paid them—but, adds our informant, no one was better pleased than the Royal couple themselves. Little acts of kindness like these make our Royal Family and their subjects kin, and while kindly hearts remain "more than coronets," so will our monarchical system be dear to Englishmen.

Ipswich Guardians' Election. The Finance Committee of the Ipswich Town Council may be under the impression that they have done a clever thing in their revision of the scale of fees to be paid to the returning officer (Mr. A. F. Vulliamy) in the coming guardians' election, but their new scheme will not strike everyone as such. Under the original plan the officer was to be paid three guineas for every 750 electors. Now he is to be paid 1½ guineas for a parish containing under 1,000 voters, and 4½ guineas for one containing more than a thousand. The reason for such a suddenly big bound is not apparent. By it the officer will receive in the first year for St. Helen's parish 1½ guineas, and the next year, probably, for the same parish, he will receive 4½ guineas. The original plan was to allow 3s. an hour for counting, and thus the work in the small parishes was cheaply and rapidly disposed of. Now half a guinea is to be paid in respect of counting in each parish, whether it contains 2,900 voters or 62. As there is a large proportion of small parishes it seems that this latest "economy" will be decidedly expensive.

The Storm. Tempest and torrent has this week swept over East Anglia with terrible force, and while more or less damage has been done to property and agricultural land temperarily under water, the inhabitants of the eastern counties have much to be thankful for when compared with the people in the south and west of England. There the destruction of property and cattle has been terrible, and the devastation which has followed the floods is almost unprecedented. Seldom indeed did a single railway company suffer to such an extent as the Great Western Company have done, damage to the extent of many thousands of pounds having been done to their bridges, lines and rolling stock. A report which reaches us from Stowmarket, however, justifies the old adage that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The storm in the latter town (says our correspondent) has at least achieved one good result. It had the effect of clearing all the drains of the district, flushed the main sewer, and purified the river by the rush of water. This is certainly an unusual means of flushing drains, but, as we said last week, the time is not far distant ere Stowmarket will have a system of sewage purification which will not be dependent upon extraordinary rainfalls.

"She." The name of Mr. Rider Haggard, the popular novelist, who was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, is once more brought into prominence by the capture of the "Queen Majajie or Great Shee," an interesting account of whose remarkable history has been furnished by a South African correspondent. "A peculiar fact," observes the writer, "is that her own tribe never have seen her. Only her indunas were allowed to see her. They number 92. The Commander-in-Chief is Jonas, an aged man. The rest are virtually young men. Only three women were ever allowed near her. One is a bearded female, with beard fully two inches long from her chin. Around the sacred kraal are wooden images, representing every nation of Kaffir, and all sorts of animals, beautifully carved out of wood." "She's" residence was an ordinary round hut, well built, and "when she ate meat she had to be carried by her indunas to another kraal, and even then her nation were not allowed to see her. She had her great medicine tree in a forest, and all sorts of signs and symbols existed there (sacred to the Kaffir mind), and in a kraal near the tree were one hundred and forty fine fat slaughter oxen inclosed. The General had her carried by her trusty indunas to the head laager, and allowed the Knobnosen friendly natives to see this wonderful woman they had so often heard of." The Queen is of great age, fully 110 it is supposed, although her tribesmen say 300. "She is of a light copper colour, with a frizzy sort of wool on her head; wears a sort of hood of tiger skin. All her body is covered with royal tiger skins. A missionary, the Rev. Ruiter, who has lived 13 years near Majajie's, and only seen her when captured, asked her 'why she had not allowed him to call on her?' She politely replied, 'That is my business.'" It is feared the Queen will not long survive her capture.

Mr. Everett at Aldeburgh. We see that Mr. R. L. Everett has been addressing his constituents at Aldeburgh. We are glad that the hon. member for the Woodbridge Division is in apparently perfect health, but we are sorry that he did not speak a little more at Aldeburgh with regard to his stewardship. There was a great lack of definitiveness about his speech. He told his constituents nothing about the House of Lords question, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and touched all too slightly on the Home Rule question, Old Age Pensions, and agricultural labourers' interests. We think that the minority in the Woodbridge Division would like to have more information on these points than Mr. R. L. Everett vouchsafed. Everyone is thoroughly well aware of the valuable nature of the Parish Councils Bill. Why then reiterate that the Radical Government passed it? The Conservative party were equally in favour of the Bill, and no opposition was offered to the Bill as a whole although there were certain differences of opinion. It is not our purpose to enter into an exhaustive criticism of Mr. Everett's speech. The question of the Parish Councils is the only one in which he speaks at any satisfactory length, and as there are several inaccuracies from a Conservative point of view, we consider that it is as well to put the public exactly right on the matter. The point we take exception too is contained in the following extract from his speech:—"The Tories objected to putting the power into the hands of the villagers, and he wished all the working men of that division could have been in the House of Commons and seen the difference between the two parties. The Liberals tried to place all the power possible in the hands of the people, and the Tories did the reverse. He never saw a finer exhibition of Liberal as opposed to Tory principles."

The Reverse of the Coin. That is the obverse of the coin. We now propose to give the reverse, and say that, though the Radicals make great boast of having passed the Parish Councils Act, they were simply carrying out the policy which the Conservative party began in 1888 by the County Councils Act, which, for the first time, gave the people of this country the power to manage their local affairs for themselves. That Mr. Fowler, in his speech in introducing the Parish Councils Act, on March 21st, 1894, himself declared that it aimed at "completing the organization of local government" began by the Conservatives in 1888 by the County Councils Act, of which he said that the Radicals had "frankly admitted that the Bill was brought in on statesmanlike lines."—(*Daily News* Report, March 22nd.) That the Conservatives accepted the main outlines of the Parish Councils Act and did not attempt to oppose them, though they tried in many ways to make it better and more beneficial for the villages, and to prevent wrong and injustice being done to the ratepayers and to the Church. That the Conservatives and the House of Lords tried successfully to widen the liberties of the smaller villages by giving them power to choose whether they would have a Parish Council as well as a Parish Meeting, instead of having it forced upon them with the additional expenses thereby entailed. That the Act, when first introduced, was so imperfect that the Government had itself to propose a very large number of alterations in it. That a great many more alterations were proposed by Radical members of the House of Commons. That, nevertheless, the Act was so far from perfect when it went up to the House of Lords that the Radical Government itself there gave notice of 185 amendments to it. That the House of Lords did not "mutilate" the Act, but improved it. They made some slight amendment of details; but these were beneficial and in accordance with the original proposals of the Bill. In conclusion we would quote Mr. Fowler in regard to this "perfect" Bill which Mr. Everett suggests was mutilated by the Conservatives. According to Mr. Fowler (speech at Wolverhampton, May 16th, 1894), during the passage of the Act 217 Amendments were moved by the Government and their friends. Of these no less than 153 were accepted, besides 122 Amendments proposed by the Unionists.

An Uncharitable Wish. Then again we are sorry that Mr. Everett did not give us his views with regard to the Welsh Disestablishment question, in face of the uncharitable wish of Sir W. V. Harcourt. Mr. Lloyd-George has just informed the world that when Sir George Osborne Morgan waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of pointing out that he and his fellow-representatives of the principality were very much disappointed at what had been done, or rather what had not been done, on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, Sir William, in reply, said—"I wish you and your Bill were in hell," or "at the devil," which latter is different in spelling though not in meaning. We had hoped that Mr. Everett would have said something to satisfy the Nonconformist conscience on this subject.

Darsham Disaster. The pulpit does not appear to us to be a very suitable position from which to expatiate on the technicalities of the law of murder and manslaughter, although the Vicar of Darsham may think differently. Certain it is that the rev. gentleman has served no useful purpose by his recent sermon on this unsavoury subject and his heaping abuse on the Coroner's Jury who a short time ago were called upon to investigate the circumstances connected with the unfortunate death of two Great Eastern Railway platelayers. This worthy Suffolk divine quite recently told his Darsham congregation that the Coroner's Jury was most heartless in returning a verdict of manslaughter, and that he knew (from his own private opinion and what he had *heard* about the case) the man Everett was perfectly innocent. Private opinions and *ex-parte* statements may be very convenient argumentative weapons, but what of the facts, which were altogether contrary to Dr. Tennant's opinions? Besides, the rev. gentleman is somewhat inconsistent, for he went on to say that he knew when the case came before a "competent jury" (from which we presume he considered the Coroner's Jury incompetent) it would be thrown out. The reverse was the result; as the Grand Jury not only found a true bill, but the case also went before the Judge. Of course we do not wish to infer maliciousness on the part of the poor platelayer, who has already sufficiently suffered for his error of judgment, but, knowing all the facts of the case and having been present at the protracted proceedings before the Coroner, it is only fair to state that the Darsham Jury were neither heartless nor incompetent. On the contrary, they were most painstaking and sympathetic, and instead of bringing in their verdict after the first adjournment, they deferred the thankless duty in order to give Everett an opportunity of throwing more light on the unfortunate mystery. Furthermore, the Rector of Darsham does the Railway Company and the engine-driver injustice.

The Brigg Contest. The parliamentary contest which is now waging in the Brigg Division of Lincolnshire, promises to be one of the keenest political struggles of modern years; indeed it may become notorious as one of the dreariest also, for the battle is to extend over a month. Mr. Mansell Richardson, the Unionist candidate who has twice previously unsuccessfully contested the division, and who married the Dowager Duchess of Yarborough, is a typical country gentleman, thoroughly in touch with the land of the people, and a well-known sportsman. His opponent is Mr. H. J. Reckitt (up to the present best known as a blue manufacturer), who was defeated at Northallerton, where he failed to appeal to the sympathies of his brother Yorkshiremen. Mr. Reckitt, however, if for his sporting instincts alone, has much more in common with the Unionist champion than had the late member, Mr. D. S. Waddy, Q.C., who has just received the appointment of Recorder of Sheffield. The Conservative campaign was opened on Wednesday night at Scunthorpe and Brigg, when the principal speakers were Sir Ashmead Bartlett and Sir Hussey Walsh, both of whom were fresh from the Newcastle Conference. The register on which the poll will take place is of course an old one, but, taking all the circumstances of the contest into account, the balance is slightly in favour of the Radicals. In the first place the Unionists are at some disadvantage in not having a trained election agent; and again the Separatists have the benefit of Mr. Waddy, junr.'s eloquence, and by his constant advocacy of their cause, both in and out of Nonconformist pulpits, it will at once be admitted that the Constitutional party are fighting an uneven battle. In spite of this, however, Mr. Mansell Richardson and his party mean to make things hum in Brigg, and if by any chance victory is snatched from them, it will not be because they have not deserved it.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT NEAR DEBENHAM.

On Saturday a shocking accident happened to a man named Warner, while working with a steam thrashing machine at Ashfield-cum-Thorpe, near Debenham. The machine had been stopped for some purpose, and on starting again Warner mounted the platform for the purpose of feeding the machine, and instead of stepping into the recess provided for that purpose he by some means stepped into the machinery, and before it could be stopped was drawn in, one leg being literally cut off below the knee, and three toes off the other foot. Dr. Fletcher (Dr. Hannigan's assistant) was passing just at the moment of the accident, and, attracted by the shouts of those present, went at once to the assistance of the poor fellow.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST! SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST! SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST! HUDSON'S SOAP. A Fine Powder—in Packets. Established over 50 years.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A CHILD.

Little Annie Lawless, a child of eight, was crossing Bolton Road, Blackburn, when she was knocked down by a steam tram. Her head was cut off and crushed to a pulp, while her body was dreadfully mangled.

JABEZ SPENCER BALFOUR.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF FRAUD.

The *New York Herald* publishes a despatch from a correspondent at Rio Janeiro, stating that another suit has been brought against Jabez Balfour for fraud. A conviction would postpone extradition for years.

A CLERGYMAN'S CURIOUS CONVICTION.

The vicar of St. Mark's, Milverton, Leamington, has ordered his organist and certain members of his choir to sever their connection with a local amateur operatic society; and in an interview he says he has done so on the ground "that the taking part in worldly things is not fit preparation for spiritual work."

A DISHONEST COUNTY COUNCILLOR

At the Bucks Assizes Charles Long was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for forging in 1892 acceptances to four bills of exchange, amounting to over 300. Prisoner, who at the time was a Bucks County Councillor, absconded, but surrendered to the police three weeks ago.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE IRON HORSE.

A POTMAN'S TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

Charles Martin, a potman, who was found late on Saturday night insensible on the platform at Epsom Town Station, has died. Both his feet were cut off, and an examination of the line showed that he had crawled a distance of 180 yards from the scene of the accident. It was not known how he got on the line.

A RECORD PEDESTRIAN.

730,214 MILES.

A French rural postman, named Alray, has just died at Mier de Barrez. He retired from active service last year, after spending seventy years on the road. His daily round consisted of forty-six kilometres, making 16,790 kilometres a year, or nearly the circumference of the globe. He consequently walked during his term of service 730,214 miles.

ANTHRAX IN SUFFOLK.

OUTBREAK AT SUDBURY.

A cow, belonging to Mr. Bareham, Gregory Street, Sudbury, died from anthrax on Tuesday. Lately the animal had been running with others on the Common Lands, and in consequence of this outbreak the cattle have been ordered off the Common Lands, and are now to be confined at the various owners' premises, so as to prevent further outbreak. The police have communicated the fact to the Board of Agriculture.

DR. NANSEN'S EXPEDITION.

A HORRIBLE PREDICTION.

A horrible prediction regarding Dr. Nansen's Polar expedition comes from Dublin. Reading a paper before the Royal Irish Academy on Arctic tides, the Rev. Dr. Haughton expressed his opinion that Nansen and his party are doomed. He is of opinion that the expedition will get enclosed in the ice and be reduced to all the horrors of cannibalism until the last man dies of starvation. The attempt to reach the Pole he condemned as a mad project founded on want of scientific knowledge, and he lamented that the Government of Norway had not forbidden an expedition which was certain to end in disastrous failure. Everybody will hope that these gloomy prognostications will turn out to be unfounded.

CHURCH SCHOOLS DESTROYED.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Early on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered to be raging in the Church Mission Schools in connection with the Church of St. Thomas, Stanley, near Crook, with the result that the building, a substantial stone structure, was completely gutted. Just a year next Saturday, during the prevalence of the great storm, the church itself was burnt to the ground. It has since been rebuilt, and preparations were in progress for its consecration on Saturday, on which occasion a tea and bazaar were to have been held in the schools. No clue has been discovered as to the origin of the fire, but the coincidence attending the two fires is very remarkable, and it is the subject of much comment in the district.

DREADFUL STRUGGLE IN A MENAGERIE.

LION TAMER SEVERELY INJURED.

A fearful scene occurred at Great Harwood, near Blackburn, during the performance of Day's Travelling Menagerie. An African lion tamer named Montana entered the cage of a magnificent lioness, and the performance went well until Montana, leaving the lioness at one end of the cage, went to the other end to prepare for the concluding incident of the performance. For a moment his attention was diverted from the beast, and suddenly she sprang the whole length of the cage, pinning Montana and seizing him by the thigh. A terrible struggle followed, the lioness dragging Montana round the cage, trying to throw him down, but he clutched its hair and managed to keep on one leg, thrashing the beast with his heavy whip. He freed himself once, but the lioness seized him again, and Montana then beat her off with an iron bar red hot at one end, which was passed in to him, and managed to crawl, bleeding and exhausted, through the cage door. His clothing was torn to tatters, and his leg fearfully lacerated by the animal's teeth; but he refused to have a surgeon, and dressed his wounds with a remedy of his own preparation, after which he sank to sleep exhausted.

A CURIOUS HIRING CUSTOM.

THE END OF A REMARKABLE FEATURE.

A curious custom, the meaning of which is certainly not apparent on the face of it, will in all probability cease, after the present year, to form a feature at the north country "hirings," as those fairs are known at which men and women offer themselves for employment as labourers or servants, and it cannot be said that its abandonment is likely to lead to any passionate regrets. It appears (so says the *Globe*) that at Cockermouth, as at other places, it is the custom for all desiring to take service to stand in the street with a straw in their mouth. Now, as it was felt to be out of keeping with the humaner spirit of our times that young women and girls should stand out in this motley crowd, a meeting, presided over by Lady Lawson, has led to arrangements being made so that those

WANTING TO HIRE

or to be hired should meet in the Public Hall. This, so we learn from the *Manchester Guardian*, will, it is hoped, have the desired effect of at least securing shelter for the women, who have hitherto been obliged to brave the elements on these occasions in a manner conducive neither to health nor comfort. It would be interesting, however, before the custom falls into desuetude, to learn why a straw was chosen as the emblem of service. For, as is well known, a former peer and premier—Lord Palmerston—was so addicted to the practice of chewing a straw that in *Punch* he was never depicted without it. The most obvious use for a straw, when carried in the mouth, is as a means of absorbing liquid, generally not innocent of alcohol, and on these grounds we can well imagine that the practice would excite the disapproval of the eminent abstainer who sits for the Cockermouth Division.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN EAST SUFFOLK.

GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Technical Instruction Committee of the East Suffolk C.C. held their quarterly meeting on Tuesday, prior to the Council meeting on the 27th inst. The annual report from the Lowestoft Town Council was discussed, it being stated that the lectures given in connection with the University Extension movement had been given up, as the excessive cost of which appeared to the Committee to be somewhat disproportionate to the benefits derived. In their place were provided lectures on veterinary science and horticulture, the latter with a special view to the cultivation of allotments. The tabulated details showed that classes had been held in veterinary science, horticulture, laundry work, navigation, magnetism, electricity, mathematics, ambulance, nursing for women and girls, ambulance for men, shorthand, and type-writing. At this class there was an average attendance of 140 students. Art classes were also held with an average attendance of 160 students. With the report was an

APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL GRANTS

to enable the Town Council to extend their operations. This latter the Committee refused to entertain, as the nett sum expended of last year's grant of £300 was only £193, and because the average attendance was only 1-16th of the average attendance at the County classes.—The secretary (Mr. D. T. Cowan) presented his reports for the quarter, the chief item of interest in which was the number of classes for which application had been made by the local committees, particularly those for continuation classes. These latter have increased year by year, from 12 in 1892 to 76 this year. There is also a more inviting range of useful subjects brought before the pupils—the result of the vigorous work carried on by the Committee every August, under what is called the teachers' holiday classes. A large body of school teachers have been given the opportunity for years of becoming acquainted with practical operations in chemistry and other sciences with most happy results to the continuation class pupils. The complete list of

CLASSES ALREADY IN OPERATION

is as follows:—Ambulance and nursing 12, agriculture 2, butter-making 2, cheese-making 2, building construction 1, cookery 10, continuation classes 76, chemistry 2, cutting out and dressmaking 16, drawing 9, farriery 7, French 1, health 8, horticulture 18, laundry work 4, mensuration 1, mathematics 1, magnetism and electricity 1, navigation 1, machine construction 1, sound, light, and heat 2, tool craft 2, veterinary lectures to farmers 1, wood-carving 11, teachers' drawing 9, teachers' cookery 6, teachers' holiday 2, butter-making (held) 12, cheese-making (held) 4, police ambulance 4, agriculture at Ipswich for farmers 1, veterinary lectures to farmers (held) 2; grand total, 231.

RUPTURE CURED without operation. All who wish to get rid of Rupture and trusses should send to Mr. S. J. Sherman, Hernia Specialist, 64, Chancery Lane, London, and 26, King Street, Manchester, *for his Book post free 7d.*

UNIONISTS AND FREE HOMES.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., has written a letter to a correspondent on the importance, as indicated in his Birmingham speech, of giving working men facilities to purchase their own houses. This plan was originated by Mr. Wrightson, and was at Newcastle approved of in principle by Mr. Balfour.

SUICIDE OF SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

A STRANGE STORY.

The bodies of nine of the men lost by the foundering of the Spanish steamer Tormes off the Pembrokeshire coast have been recovered. There were deep wounds in the throat of two of the bodies washed ashore on Saturday night, and it is conjectured that these two men took their lives before the vessel went down. The chief steward has stated that the first mate of the vessel, Daniel Iathera, of Bilbao, also committed suicide by blowing his brains out soon after the vessel struck.

A SCENE OF TERRIBLE GRANDEUR.

The American liner Kenilworth landed at Liverpool eight of the crew of the oil-tank steamer Alleghany, of Shields, which when laden with petroleum was sunk by colliding with the Belgian vessel Caucus shortly after leaving Delaware on October 1st. The crew of the Alleghany made for the rigging before the vessel foundered, and as she went down the headlight exploded, causing the petroleum, which rushed out of the tanks into the sea to become alight, and there was a sea of fire of terrible grandeur. The crew, numbering 30, fortunately got away, and eight of them were conveyed to Liverpool.

UNDER THE HAMMER.

HALESWORTH FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Mr. H. S. R. Stanford on Tuesday evening sold by auction, at the King's Arms Hotel, Halesworth, the following property, by direction of Mr. G. R. Baker:—Freehold corn merchant's and baker's property, in Chediston Street, for many years in the occupation of Mr. Robert Baker, deceased, Mr. A. Leathers, £450. Two freehold cottages adjoining, rentals £8 9s., Mr. Chas. Gooch, £86. The vendor's solicitors were Messrs. Cross and Ram. The following was offered by direction of Mr. G. Garrould:—Copyhold tenement at Blyford, with outbuildings and large garden, Mr. F. Woodyard, £65. Messrs. Allen and Tuck were the vendor's solicitors.

CLAIM BY AN IPSWICH PROPERTY OWNER.

At the Ipswich County Court on Wednesday Ellis Titchmarsh, of Christchurch Street, Ipswich, claimed from Isaac Bloomfield, of Felixstowe Road, the sum of £6 15s. 6d. for rates and rent. In October, 1892, the plaintiff had an unoccupied house on the Woodbridge Road, when the defendant's wife made an application for the hire of it. The plaintiff stated the rent would amount to £15 a year, and that the tenant would be required to pay the rates. The defendant subsequently consented to the plaintiff's terms. As Mr. Ellis Titchmarsh placed the management of his property in the hands of his brother, he only received the accounts yearly, and it was not till the commencement of the present year that he found his brother had paid the rates. The defendant and his wife both protested that no mention was made at the time of the hiring of the house as to the payment of rates.—The Judge allowed the plaintiff the amount of his claim with costs.

THE MURDERED PRIEST.

REPORTED CONFESSION.

If a Reuter's telegram received in London from Toulon is to be relied upon the mystery surrounding the death of the Argentine priest Father Segui, in a Soho hotel, is cleared up. According to this dispatch Eugene Robello was arrested at Toulon a fortnight ago on the charge of having robbed and murdered Father Segui. The police found upon Robello a sum of 5,000fr., of which he was unable to give a satisfactory account. Robello is a cook who passed as Father Gabriel y Segui, Grand Chaplain of the Army of the Argentine Republic, on leave in France. On being subjected to a searching examination by the Commissary of police, Robello confessed that he had stolen the papers of the priest who was murdered in London, and at last admitted that he himself was the murderer of Father Segui. According to a Dalziel despatch from Toulon, Robello stoutly denies that he knows anything of the matter. Although the London police have no official knowledge of the alleged confession of the man Eugene Robello, an information has been sworn at Marlborough Street Police Court to support a warrant for his arrest, and his extradition will at once be demanded.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

REV. BENJAMIN WAUGH AT IPSWICH.

In recognition of the persevering work done by the Ipswich and East Suffolk Committee of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Rev. Benj. Waugh (the hon. director) made a special effort to attend its annual meeting, in the Town Hall, on Thursday, as he has done on former occasions. Mr. A. M. Bernard presided, and among the large attendance were the Deputy-Mayor (Mr. S. R. Anness), Canon Rogers, Mr. Walton Turner, Mr. Lewis Moir, Dr. Roche, and the Rev. A. H. Hayes and Miss M. Cooper, joint hon. secretaries.—The Chairman said he had been asked to preside as a representative of the local Benches of Magistrates who had to deal, in the first instance, with cases of cruelty to children. He supposed that the Secretaries wished to have the testimony of a member of one of these bodies as to the way in which the cases were chosen, presented, and conducted. The Secretaries did not know what were his (Mr. Bernard's) opinions in regard to the Society, but felt sure that he would

APPROVE OF ITS WORK,

and he was happy to say that he did. (Applause.) There had been no doubt in the past here and there a considerable amount of prejudice and misconception about the work of the Society, mainly on the part of official persons or of people who were inclined to take an official view. That prejudice had been very natural. They were inclined to think that the police were the right persons and were competent to discharge the duty of seeing that the law was properly enforced. He had a high opinion of the police, and believed that if they were called upon to do this work they could do it, but if the work were to be put into the hands of the police it would be necessary to appoint persons in addition to the present force for this work. It would mean that additional detectives would be required for the purpose, and if this work was to be done by the police, the prevention of cruelty to animals would have to be done by them, and that would mean further additions to the force. He was quite sure that neither the police on the one hand, nor the ratepayers on the other, were at present at all inclined that the work should be done at the expense of employing these persons. Moreover, he doubted whether, if extra detectives were appointed, they would get the same results. A society of this kind was a central body, which accumulated information from all sources, gradually by experience formed definite opinions, and conducted its work on one basis. In that way the law was equally applied in Suffolk and in Somersetshire, in the town and in the country; whereas, if the work was left entirely to the police, the prosecutions would vary very much in different parts of the country. Then the Society undertook; not merely the prosecution of the criminal, but the care of the child, and it

WAS OF IMMENSE ADVANTAGE TO BENCHES,

chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and judges to be able to place the children in a place of shelter superior to the Workhouse. The Society further undertook to act *in loco parentis*, which was of immense advantage as well. On these grounds he most confidently recommended the Society to the support of the meeting. The time might come when it would not be wanted, but it would be many years before we should have attained such progress in our municipal and other affairs that we should be able to dispense with the assistance of such a Society as this. (Cheers.)—The Rev. A. H. Hayes presented the report of the Local Committee concerning the fifth year's work. They regretted that this branch had helped to swell the Society's debt, the expenditure exceeded the total amount raised by subscriptions, donations and other means by £37 13s. 11d. The Committee, therefore, hoped that the friends of the children throughout the district would make an earnest effort to place the branch on a sound financial basis. During the past twelve months

193 CASES HAD BEEN INVESTIGATED

as under:—Ill-treatment 30, assault 21, neglect 95, exposure 5, begging and hawking 15, cruel immorality 16, other wrongs 11. The cases were dealt with in the following manner:—Warned 140, otherwise dealt with 22, dropped on investigation 16, prosecuted 15. Of the 15 prosecuted 13 were convicted, one was dismissed by the Magistrates, and one was acquitted at the Assizes. The cases concerned the welfare of 395 children. 13 children had been taken out of the custody of the offenders, eight by order of the Board of Guardians, one by the Recorder, and four by consent or otherwise. Ten children had been sent to Industrial Schools by order of the Magistrates on the application of the Society's officer (Inspector Luff). The Committee emphasised the fact that a great portion of their work was prevention.—The Rev. Benjamin Waugh in an interesting speech took up with energy the Chairman's remark that the time might come when the work of the Society might be done by the police. He had a high opinion of the force, and acknowledged that the Society was largely indebted to them for their ready co-operation. It was impossible, however, in his opinion, for the one to do the other's work. The Society had liberties because it had not the powers of the police—the police had powers because they had not the liberties of the society. The policeman could act only when he saw an offence committed and when an information was laid at the Police Station, and when he did act he was generally bound to proceed. If such information had to be waited for the greater part of the work of the Society could not be done, but they were able, not having to act officially as the police did, to

RECEIVE PRIVATE INFORMATION,

make private inquiries and follow them up with a warning or prosecution, or let the matter rest as circumstances demanded. He showed that with the aid of the police the Society had defended 130,000 children. He also spoke on the subject of baby farming, urging that the law required strengthening, and he gave a vivacious account of his young friends the budding thieves of London, who, if their talents were directed into other channels, would adorn the professions. A vote of thanks was passed to the speaker on the motion of the Deputy-Mayor, and in responding to a similar compliment, the Chairman said that perhaps he should have been a little more guarded in treading on such dangerous ground as he did, but he believed that Mr. Waugh and he were more in agreement than might seem at the moment. (Hear, hear.)

HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
At 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, and 2/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

THE FIELD.

The Suffolk Foxhounds will meet on Saturday, November 24th, at Bunbury Arms, Barton, at 11.—The Duke of Hamilton's Harriers will meet on Monday, November 19th, at Grundisburgh Street; Friday, the 23rd, at Worlingworth Swan, at 11.—The Henham Harriers will meet on Tuesday, November 20th, at Carlton Colville Church; Saturday, the 24th, at St. James's White Horse, at 11.

A MADMAN IN A CHURCH.

Two young men named Roddy and Lamb went into the Catholic Cathedral at Dundalk to pray, and while kneeling at the altar rails the former became suddenly insane, and attacked his companion, who ran out for the police. They afterwards found Roddy hacking at an old woman, who was lying in a pool of blood in the nave. She is in a precarious condition.

CONCERT AT STUTTON.

A successful concert was held on Friday, November 9th, in Stutton Schoolroom, thanks to the energy of Mrs. James Fison. There was a large and enthusiastic audience. The instrumental music in the programme was very well rendered, and consisted of two duets for the violin, played by the Misses Rodwell, and two violin solos, played by Miss Ridley. To vouch for the quality of the vocal music, it is enough to say that Mrs. Bernard and Miss Gore were amongst the performers. Mr. and Mrs. Okeden are welcomed as a fresh addition to the musical force of the neighbourhood. The lighter kind of songs were those most appreciated by the audience. The song "Where did you get that hat," sung in character by Mr. Findley Baker, is a capital specimen of an amusing comic song. The Rev. H. W. Beauchamp obtained an encore for his song "Off to Philadelphia." The proceeds of the concert are to be given to the fund for the new Mission Room, so required in Stutton.

FAILURE OF A COLCHESTER CLERGYMAN.

COULD NOT LIVE ON £600 A YEAR.

The statement of affairs of Thomas Inglis Luard, 61, Crouch Street, Colchester, clerk in holy orders, show a deficiency of £425 7s., the liabilities amounting to £440 2s., while the assets, as estimated by the debtor, only total £14 15s. The Official Receiver's observations state that the debtor has for some time been in receipt of an income of about £600 a year, although he is a single man. The £440 is due to seven different persons. The debtor's income has been derived from the interest of certain funds which he says he has received at the absolute discretion of the trustees under a will and a settlement. The petitioning creditors' solicitors intend to obtain a decision of the Court as to whether or not the trustees under the will and the settlement have absolute control over the disposition of the income.

EX-MAYORAL BANQUET AT EYE.

The ex-Mayor of Eye, Mr. T. H. Tacon, gave a sumptuous dinner to the members of the Corporation and a few friends at the White Lion Hotel, on Thursday evening; when Mr. E. R. Lewell, the new landlord who is acquiring a reputation for the excellence of his culinary arrangements, again distinguished himself. The popular ex-Mayor whose two years of office expired last Friday prisided, the vice-chair being filled by the veteran town clerk (Mr. T. Woolnough). After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal patriotic, civil, social, and complimentary toasts were duly honoured, and were interspersed by excellent music and singing by a band of professionals from Norwich, occasionally relieved by songs from guests. The party numbered about twenty, of whom spent a very enjoyable evening, for amongst Mr. Tacon's many qualifications that of host is not the least. Mr. Tacon has also acknowledged the courtesy and attention received by him from the town clerk (Mr. F. Woolnough) during his mayoralty by presenting that gentleman with a handsome cheque.

SUGGESTED DRY DOCK AT IPSWICH.

At the meeting of the Ipswich Dock Commission on Friday, Mr. Councillor Cattermole moved a resolution that the Committee of Management be instructed to report on the desirability or otherwise of providing a dry dock for the port of Ipswich. He understood that when a large vessel had made a long voyage it was necessary to overhaul it, and if a vessel had come to Ipswich and emptied a cargo here, it would have to take in ballast and go to the North of England to be repaired. If a dry dock were provided it would not only bring vessels to Ipswich, but find employment for a number of men. The motion was carried *nem. con.*, the Chairman agreeing that it was a matter for consideration.—Mr. Elkington asked whether the dredging in the new cutting would be finished before next spring, when the new saloon steamer of the Great Eastern Railway was coming; also whether better accommodation would be found for the Woolwich Belle.—The Chairman replied that the dredging would certainly be completed, but he had not had any communication as to the Woolwich Belle. — Mr. Elkington asked whether the Commissioners should wait until there was an actual necessity for doing the work. He understood that the Woolwich Belle would come again.

STOKE ROVERS CYCLING CLUB.

On Wednesday evening the members of this club held their annual dinner and presentation of prizes at the Lock Hotel. In the absence of the president (Canon Bulstrode) the chair was taken by Mr. E. Catchpole, and the vice-chair by Mr. W. P. Burton. The evening's programme consisted of toasts, songs, etc., the following gentlemen adding to the company's enjoyment:—Messrs. W. Barker, W. Alcock, H. B. Sullings, C. French, E. Manning, B. Blomfield, and H. P. Harris, each securing encores. During the evening the following prizes were presented:—Five mile cup race, 1, A. W. Martin; 2, G. Bailey; 3rd, W. A. Blofield. Five mile new members race, 1, R. R. Thurlow; 2, G. Bailey; 3, J. W. Sherman. Ten mile club championship, 1, A. W. Martin. Five mile cup race, 1, J. Wingrove; 2, T. A. Palfrey; 3, W. A. Blofield. Inter-Team Race, Y.M.C.A.C.C.—1, A. W. Martin; 2, F. Kead. 100 Miles Time Trials.—1, W. A. Blofield; 2, C. Last. Attendance Prizes.—1, A. Stonneman; 2, W. A. Blofield. Consolation Race.—1 (solid tyre), H. Wood; 1 (cushion), B. Wilmot; 1 (pneumatic), A. Stoneman. The report and balance-sheet was read during the evening, which showed the club to have a good balance in hand. The Chairman paid a high compliment to the Hon. Secretary for his past work. The evening closed with singing of "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. F. Bowman ably accompanied.

BECCLES CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY'S

ANNUAL SHOW.

Beccles and District Chrysanthemum Society were fortunate in attracting a large number of exhibitors to their fifth annual show in the Town Hall on Thursday —the date of Ipswich and Halesworth shows. Thirty-three classes were well filled, the judges being Mr. Fisher (gardener to Sir Hugh Adair, Flixton Hall) and Mr. Jones (gardener to Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., of Carrow House). The competition in many of the classes was exceedingly keen. Prize winners were:—Mr. E. Masters, Mrs. H. Read, Mr. Parker, Mr. J. Aldous, Major Worswick, J. Newman, Dr. Wilson, R.N., and Messrs. J. Sutton, J. Sharpin, A. Salter, A. Calver, E. Salter, H. Meade, and Mrs. Balls. A fine show of vegetables was made by Mr. J. Batters, chairman of the Society, but these were for exhibition only, and were warmly commended by the judges, who also highly commended half a dozen cut pompones and six anemones, distinct varieties (unclassed), shown by Dr. Wilson, who was awarded the National Society's certificate of merit at Great Yarmouth. Before the opening of the show the Committee sat down to luncheon, the Rector in the chair. A cordial vote of thanks to the judges was unanimously adopted, and thanks were also conveyed to the Committee and exhibitors, on the motion of Mr. Crowfoot, Colonel Wilson, and Mr. Batters.

AN IPSWICH PENSIONER'S DEATH.

WORKHOUSE MASTER CENSURED.

At the meeting of the Ipswich Board of Guardians, on Friday, the Local Government Board forwarded a copy of a communication they had addressed to the Master of the Workhouse (Mr. H. Sidney) regarding James McDermott, on October 18th. It appeared to them that the Master was guilty of very great negligence in the discharge of his duties, and they had considerable doubt whether they should be justified in allowing him to retain office. In consequence, however, of the length of his service, and the absence of any complaint against him during that period, they had decided not to require his resignation, but warned him against giving similar cause for complaint, as in that case they would not feel justified in adopting so lenient a course as on the present occasion. They further expressed regret that the porter had not taken sufficient pains to ascertain the condition of the man while in the receiving ward, since inquiry ought to have satisfied him of the serious character of the man's illness, and of his own error in ascribing it to the effects of drink. They requested the Guardians to seriously caution him as to the discharge of his duties in the future. The chairman (Mr. S. R. Anness), said the Board endorsed the action of the Local Government Board. There was an erroneous idea that the Guardians did not consider this matter seriously, but they felt that before the Local Government Board enquiry, it was

NOT FAIR TO PREJUDICE THE CASE

by an expression of their sense of the error. On behalf of the Board he cautioned Mr. Sidney, but he had no doubt that for the future Mr. Sidney would exercise the utmost caution in the discharge of his office. He also cautioned the porter. The Rev. T. W. Tozer said that at the enquiry the master swore that the fact that he did not go round the house on the evening in question as he should have done according to the rules, was an exception. He (Mr. Tozer) was informed it was by no means an infrequent exception, and he suggested that this matter should be investigated by the St. Peter's Workhouse Committee. The Chairman said that Mr. Tozer was a member of the Committee, and could bring forward any question he wished in Committee. On the motion of Mr. Fraser, the Board unanimously agreed that the salary of the clerk (Mr. A. F. Vulliamy) should be raised from £200 to £275, and that an addition of £10 should be made to the £100 a year allowed him as enquiry officer. Under the new system of triennial elections he lost on an average nearly £57 a year, and his net gain for the increase of work which had been falling in recent years, would be only £28 a-year.

MATCHLESS CLEANSER has swept away
A thousand worries of Washing Day.

IT MAY NOT BE KNOWN TO YOU, BUT IT IS A FACT THAT "Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Bed-bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasels, Moles, Musk Rats, Rabbits. 7½d. and 1s. boxes at Chemists.
"Well's Health Renewer" for nervous exhaustion. 4s. 6d.
"Rough on Corns" for hard or soft corns. 8d. at Chemists.

ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE IN THE PACIFIC.

An adventurous voyage has just been brought to a successful termination by the arrival at San Francisco of Frederick Behling. Accompanied by his wife and seven children, he set sail last March from Gandan, the largest and southernmost of the Ladrone Islands in the Pacific, and made the trip of 6,500 miles in a schooner of only 12 tons burden.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

SUFFOLK SUCCESSES.

At the recent examination at Ipswich Centre the following candidates were successful:—Pianoforte playing, senior honours, Josiah William Frederick Daniels (pupil of Miss Poole, F.C.C.G., F.V.C.M.); intermediate honours, Lilian Harriette Brown (Miss Poole); junior honours, Bertha Elizabeth Elliston (Miss Aylward); primary, Bernard Henry Southgate (Miss Poole). Violin playing:—Intermediate honours, May Evelyn Nash (Miss Aylward). Miss Clara Morsley was successful in gaining the diploma of Associate in Music (A.Mus.V.C.M.) The next examination will be held about March. Miss Poole is the local secretary.

SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK HIGH SHERIFFS.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Sheriffs for the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk took place on Monday in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, London. The following gentlemen were finally agreed upon for recommendation to the Queen as suitable persons to fill the office.—Suffolk: 1, Capt. Ernest George Pretyman, of Orwell Park, Nacton; 2, Sir Ralph B. M. Blois, of Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Bart.; 3, Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, of Somerleyton Hall, Bart. Norfolk: 1, Mr. Nicholas Henry Bacon, of Raveningham; 2, Col. Edward Berkeley Mansel, of Catton; 3, Mr. Richard Hanbury Joseph Gurney, of Northrepps.

NIGHT POACHING NEAR IPSWICH.

A SHEPHERD SENT TO GAOL.

At the Shire Hall, Woodbridge, on Thursday, Charles Meadows, shepherd, Trimley, was charged by Harry Mattin, gamekeeper to Capt. E. G. Pretyman, with poaching at Trimley. Between eight and nine p.m. on Wednesday Mattin heard three shots, and on proceeding to the spot saw defendant and two other men running from the wood. Mattin ran after defendant and saw him throw away the stock of a gun. The keeper caught defendant and afterwards found a dead pheasant which had just been shot. Police-constable J. D. Coppin heard the keeper call for assistance and took defendant into custody from Mattin. In defence Meadows denied being with the other men and asserted he was going to look after his sheep. The Magistrates sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

THE LATE RECTOR OF KELSALE.

THE FUNERAL.

Cold and inclement weather did not prevent a large number of people assembling in Kelsale churchyard on Thursday afternoon to witness the interment of all that was mortal of the late Rev. G. Irving-Davies, the respected Rural Dean and Rector of Kelsale and Carlton, whose lamented death was announced in our last issue, and to which appropriate reference is made to-day by the contributor of our "Church Notes." The deceased Rector's work in Kelsale and Carlton parishes, the livings of which he had held for a period of about 26 years, will not readily be forgotten, for he not only sought the spiritual welfare of his people, but also sought to make their houses of worship attractive, and to foster such institutions as were calculated to strengthen the connection between the Church and her people. One of his first works was to thoroughly restore the decaying churches at a cost of about £8,000, and a few years since he was at the cost—£2,000—of erecting the Church House Club, which will stand as a lasting memorial to his large-hearted generosity. A large building, with well-appointed rooms, it contains a library of about 800 volumes, with reading, bagatelle, and billiard rooms, and other means of healthful recreation, which are taken advantage of by a large number of the working-class parishioners. The management is vested in a committee, of which Mr. J. T. Jones, lay reader in the parish, is secretary, and a small charge is made to cover working expenses. To

THE LATE RECTOR'S GENEROSITY

it was also largely due that an expensive School Board system was avoided at Kelsale, the parishioners being provided with the means of an efficient education for their children at the voluntary school which has now been conducted for 20 years by Mr. W. Gray. Agriculture, horticulture, the bell-ringers, amateur theatricals, football, cricket, quoits, and almost every local institution have also lost a true friend in Mr. Davies, whose death has caused a void in Kelsale and the district for miles around which will not readily be filled. The body was borne to the Rectory house on a hand-bier by the following ten bearers (servants at the Rectory and members of the deceased's Bible Class):—James Packard, George Phillips, Alfred Baldry, Isaac Colman, W. Pipe, O. Richardson, Edward Francis, Richard Fitch, Thos. Francis, and John Andrews. The funeral *cortège* was then formed, headed by the cross bearers, followed by boys and men of the choir, and the officiating clergy immediately preceding the coffin as follows:—Archdeacon Gibson, the Rev. B. W. Raven (vicar of Leiston), the Rev. G. Allan (vicar of Kenton), and the Rev. E. H. Noel (curate). The coffin was of plain English oak, with brass furniture, the breast-plate bearing the inscription—"George Irving Davies, Rector of Kelsale, 1868-1884. Fell asleep November 9th, 1894—*Ætat* 74." The

CHIEF MOURNERS

following the coffin were the Rev. G. H. D. Davies and his wife, the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, of Harrington Gardens, Kensington, S.W., and Mrs. Lawrence, the eldest surviving daughter of deceased; the Rev. E. L. Bryans, of Quedgeley, Gloucestershire, and Mrs. Bryans, youngest surviving daughter; Miss Richardson, a lady who has been closely associated with the family for many years, and the Rev. T. S. Hill, rector of Thorrington, a most intimate friend. The ruridecanal and other clergy came next, including the Rev. E. M. Scott (Orford), the Rev. J. Isaacson (Theberton), the Rev. E. S. King (Sudbury), the Rev. Dr. Tennant (Darsham), the Rev. A. W. Wainewright (Iken), the Rev. W. Tate (Walpole), the Rev. J. L. M. Moore (Sibton), Rev. W. Hooper (Glemham), the Revs. Daubeny (Knodishall), W. B. Raven, Ashton, Hall, Rogers, Richardson, and Longe. Then came the churchwardens—Mr. E. Woodyard and Mr. W. Chambers (Kelsale), and Captain Price, R.N. (Carlton)—and next in order were the principal parishioners and others. Among those present were noticed Mr. Frank Garrett, Dr. H. Abdy Collins, Mr. E. Ling, Mr. H. M. Doughty, Mr. J. K. Brooke, Mr. F. Chambers, Mr. F. Hurren, Mr. G. Goss, Mr. W. Lowe, Mr. E. Jasper, Mr. H. B. Crisp, Mr. S. Dale, Mr. C. J. Palmer, Messrs. L. J. and L. W. Woodard, Mr. R. Wooltorton, Mr. H. G. Wright, Mr. Wint, Mr. D. J. Beatton, Mr. W. H. Gibbs, Mr. A. Cutting, Mr. F. J. Geater, Mr. E. B. Radcliffe, Mr. T. Durrant, Messrs. R. C. Mayhew, W. Jordan, Gibbs, Key, Freeman, and H. Perry.

TEACHERS OF THE SUNDAY AND DAY SCHOOLS

came next as follows:—Misses Rowe, Cady, Gray, Hurren, Barham and Bolsover, and Mr. F. W. Gray, and the members of the mothers' meeting were headed by Miss S. Mayhew (Saxmundham), who carried a magnificent wreath. Between 30 and 40 members of the Rev. G. H. D. Davies' Bible class brought up the rear of the procession. As the *cortège* proceeded to the church the choir sang "Light's abode, celestial Salem, and after the lych-gate had been entered the opening sentences of the burial service were read by the Rev. G. Allen. The path was lined on either side with Sunday School children, who bowed their bared heads as the procession passed, and on the conclusion of the service at the grave-side, dropped in bunches of white flowers which they were carrying—a most touching feature of the ceremony. Inside the church, the coffin was deposited in the chancel, the organist playing "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Psalm xc. was chanted in a solemn manner, and the lesson was read by the Rev. B. W. Raven. As the procession re-formed and proceeded slowly down the aisle, the hymn "On the resurrection morning," was sung, and the service at the grave-side was conducted by Archdeacon Gibson, "Jesus, Lover of my soul," and the "Nunc Dimittis" being sung. The grave, which was situated next to that of deceased's wife, and in close proximity to those of his children and relatives, was lined with ivy mingled with white chrysanthemums. The flag on the church tower was half-mast high, and a muffled peal was rung on the bells. The arrangements were capably carried out by Mr. J. T. Jones (lay reader), acting in conjunction with Mr. Fenton Thompson, of Kelsale.

NUMEROUS AND BEAUTIFUL WREATHS

were sent by:—Past and present members of the choir, Lady Stradbroke, Mrs. G. E. Price (Carlton Hall), members of the Rev. G. H. D. Davies' Bible Class, the school teachers, "His loving sister Mary," May Backhouse, Mrs. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. G. Phillips, the school children, "Gertrude, Gwendoline, Elma," Mrs. Doughty and the Misses Doughty, Rev. Dr. Tennant, Messrs. Richards, J. Davies, C. Hyde, R. Lloyd, Lomax, Wilmer, Key and friends, Chambers, sen., Chambers, jun., Woodyard, Freeman, the Rectory servants, "C.C.W.," Violet May Mann (Carlton), Mrs. Lawrence's servants at 6, Harrington Gardens, South Kensington; Kate Thompson, Mrs. William Freeman, the members of the Church House Club, Mrs. Bence (Cranley Gardens, S.W.), Mrs. and the Misses Franklyn. Two magnificent floral tributes were laid upon the coffin. A wreath at the head was put there by deceased's son, the Rev. G. H. D. Davies, and covered the deceased's Bible, and Mrs. Davies placed a beautiful cross at the foot. A brass crucifix was also fastened to the lid. At St. Margaret's Church, Leiston, on Sunday, the flag of the tower was hoisted half-mast high, and a half-muffled peal of bells was rung in the evening as a token of respect to the late rural dean, the Rev. G. Irving-Davies. At the conclusion of the evening service the organist, Mr. J. E. Blakemore, played the "Dead March" in *Saul*.

DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH WHISKY is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French Brandy. They hold the largest stock of Whisky in the world. Supplied in casks and cases for home use and exportation. Quotations on application to Dunville and Co., Limited, Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Madame Worth's celebrated Guinea Corsets (black 25s.) may be obtained from her Local Agents, Messrs. Fish and Son, Suffolk House, Ipswich.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Ill'd. Guide (260 pages), 3d., "How to open a Cigar Store from £20 to £2,000."—Tobacconists' Outfitting Co., 186, Euston Road, London. Manager, Henry Myers. Established 1866. N.B.—Shop Fitters and Show Case Makers for all trades. Estimates Free.

WOODBRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MORE GAME TRESPASS.

At these Sessions on Wednesday George Hall, jun., and William Hall (15), of Pettistree, labourers, were charged with trespassing after game on land at Pettistree. Charles Leech, gamekeeper, saw George Hall set three snares in a field, and the next morning saw William Hall take a rabbit out of one of the snares. George was fined 10s. 6d. and costs 12s. 6d., in default 21 days' hard labour. He asked for time to pay, but the Magistrates refused to grant any, and he was removed in custody. The lad William was discharged upon giving security in the sum of £1 to come up for judgment if called upon, the Magistrates believing that he was influenced by his elder brother.—Frederick Robinson, of Grundisburgh, labourer, was summoned by Mr. George E. Walker, clerk to the Woodbridge Board of Guardians, to show cause why he should not assist to maintain his parents in Woodbridge Union. Mr. Walker asked for an order to compel defendant to contribute 1s. per week, as one of three brothers, towards his parents' maintenance. Mr. W. W. Hunt said defendant was in his employ, and his wages averaged 17s. per week. Defendant pleaded he had an afflicted wife and could not afford to contribute the money. An order was made for 1s. per week.—William Woods, of Woodbridge, quay labourer, was charged with having assaulted James Adams, pilot, on the 8th November. The parties were in the Boat Inn between six and seven o'clock in the evening. A wrangle ensued, and defendant took up a bag containing about half a peck of coal and hit prosecutor on the head with it, which knocked him down. His head bled very much, and he was obliged to go to Dr. Kirkpatrick and have the wound dressed. Fined 6s. and 15s. costs, in default 14 days.

CHURCH NOTES.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

The death is announced of the Rev. Gerald Thomson Lermit, LL.D., as having taken place at St. Florence Rectory, near Tenby. Dr. Lermit was for many years well known in Essex as the head master of Dedham Grammar School. He was ordained in 1849 to the curacy of Lexden, which he held for two years, and was afterwards for a similar period curate of Aldham. In 1853 he was appointed head master of Dedham Grammar School, which post he held until 1884. Shortly afterwards he accepted the living of St. Florence, Pembrokeshire. At the conclusion of an evening service in Dedham Church, Dr. Ashwin made a touching reference to the sad event.

A memorial to the memory of the late Bishop of Colchester is about to be raised, and a committee has been appointed to confer with the members of the deceased Bishop's family and decide what form the memorial shall take.

Cardinal Vaughan is expected in Rome next month to consult with the Pope on the opportuneness of an encyclical on the religious situation in England.

It is rumoured at Stowmarket that the Hon. and Rev. A. Baillie-Hamilton, rector of Combs, near Stowmarket, has determined to resign the living at no distant date.

There is reason to believe, says a London correspondent, that an early attack is contemplated upon the Church Training Colleges for Elementary Teachers. It will be urged that, as these Colleges are under Church supervision, and as the teachers are always Churchmen and Churchwomen, they are denominational colleges which ought not to receive a Government grant. To cut off this grant would entail their death, so far as their Church character is concerned, save, perhaps, in the case of a few institutions. The noble work done by them in the past will be ignored, and the inevitable cost to the ratepayers by their destruction will be carefully disguised. The one object is to abolish the influence which the Church gains by the fact that her training colleges supply teachers for the Board schools as well as the Church schools of the country.

The Rev. A. G. Livingstone, vicar of Mildenhall, Suffolk, has been appointed rural dean of the same place; the Rev. Henry Louis Norden has received the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Harwich; the Rev. Edgar Hay Hay, M.A., has been appointed rector of Carlton Colville, Lowestoft, and the Rev. William Carter Pearson, B.A., vicar of Henley, Ipswich.

All those who were acquainted with the late Rev. G. Irving-Davies, of Kelsale, will, I am sure, have suffered considerable pain on the receipt of the news of his end published in the *Journal* on Saturday. The intelligence was quite unexpected, and came in the nature of a profound surprise. It is true that the health of the reverend gentleman had for some months past been very unsatisfactory to his friends, but those who only occasionally met him experienced no apprehension as to his early decease.

The late clergyman took a great interest in his church, and he was responsible in great part for its improvement. It now ranks as one of the best of our Suffolk country churches. The church, which is called St. Mary's, consists of a nave, a chancel, and a south aisle. The chancel was formerly externally and internally a miserable structure, having a modern east window and a flat, plastered ceiling. The present chancel was built in 1877, as also the chancel aisle, and vestries, the only thing worth preserving being the small south door of Norman date. The font is octagon, and the faces have on them alternately the emblems of the Evangelists and angels bearing shields, one of which has the arms of the East Angles, three crowns, and that on the opposite side three cups. The tower was restored in 1890-91, and the flint work on the entire church repaired.

The rectory is also one of the most desirable of abodes. It stands close to the church, on a hill, and it commands an admirable view of the surrounding country. The communication between the rectory and the church is under an avenue of trees, and these, when covered with foliage, render the rectory quite a retreat. Speaking of these trees reminds me painfully—in the light of subsequent events—of a remark of the late Rector. He was passionately fond of these trees, and just as I was leaving him—the last time I saw him—he said, "Ah! how I love them, but, alas! all this arboreal grandeur disappears on the approach of winter. I am afraid that I will then wither away with my friends the leaves."

The new Rector of "Never-mind-where," in East Anglia, is shortly to be inducted. A few days since the Verger went to one of the Churchwardens and said "If you please, Sir, the new Rector is to be 'inundated' next Tuesday week, and I have come to ask you whether you will be able to be present."—"Certainly," said the Churchwarden, "and I hope there will be an overflowing congregation."

There is living in the parish of Burra, in the diocese of Adelaide, Australia, a Mr. Wells, who is an intimate friend of a Mr. Bath now living in England, but who was for some years a resident in this place. About twelve years ago the two friends were travelling together by rail to Kadina, a small township in this colony, and had a fellow passenger in the same carriage —Bishop Kennion, who had recently come out from England. The two friends, whose names of course were, and, I believe, still are quite unknown to Dr. Kennion, soon found the Bishop a most genial companion. After the leave-taking the one friend said to the other, "I tell you what, he may be Bishop of Adelaide, but we will call him the Bishop of Bath and Wells." By this name his lordship was always known to the two friends, and you may imagine the surprise of Mr. Wells (from whom I had the story) when he read in his daily paper a few months since that his old friend Dr. Kennion was indeed the Bishop-elect of the historic See of Bath and Wells.

Church life is evidently active in Bath, and the city extended a cordial welcome to the Bishop, who made a most favourable impression upon the citizens on this his first official visit.

Dr. Kennion, the new Bishop of Bath and Wells, has given another blow to the fabric of misconception with regard to the happy state said to be enjoyed by countries without an established church. There are those who still affect to believe that disestablishment tends to religious unity. This is not Bishop Kennion's experience any more than it is that of the Bishop of Manchester or the Bishop of Western New York. The Bishop said that what he had heard before he went to Australia about the advantages of a disestablished Church were simply illusory. He found that jealousies between the denominations were intensified, and that there was a perpetual spirit of rivalry between this sect and that sect, and that the differences between them were greater, or seemed to be greater, than in England.

A lecture on the Church in Wales, illustrated by lime-light views kindly shown by Mr. J. Wiggin, was delivered at St. Matthew's Schoolroom, Ipswich, on Thursday, in connection with the parochial branch of the Church of England Temperance Society. There was a very large attendance.

MEXICAN CURE,

KNOWN as REV. JOSEPH HOLMES' Mexican Prescription, is the only guaranteed Remedy for all those who suffer from the errors of youth, nervous weakness, exhausted vitality, kidney, bladder, gravel, prostrate and kindred complaints, and has stood the test for twenty years. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Jos. Holmes' Remedy Co., Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, and get full articulars of this great Remedy free of charge.

THE SOUTHEND MURDER.

TRIAL OF READ.

An extraordinary amount of interest has attached this week to the trial, at Chelmsford, of James Canham Read, for the murder of Florence Dennis at Southend. Punctually at ten o'clock on Monday morning the case was begun before Baron Pollock, the Solicitor-General (Mr. Frank Lockwood, Q.C.), who prosecuted for the Crown, making an opening speech which lasted three hours. Mr. Lockwood had with him Mr. C. F. Gill, a well-known Old Bailey barrister, and Mr. Guy Stephenson, son of the Public Prosecutor. The defence was entrusted to Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. Warburton, instructed by Mr. J. E. Waters, solicitor of London, who has had a similar responsibility in several important murder trials. Read in a firm voice pleaded not guilty to the capital charge, but guilty to the minor charge of stealing £159 belonging to his employers at the London Docks. In a powerful indictment Mr. Lockwood described the position in which the body of the murdered girl was found at Prittlewell, near Southend, his first point being to show that whoever committed the crime had premeditated it. He next referred to the intimacy which sprang up between the prisoner (a married man) and Mrs. Ayriss, a married woman and sister of the deceased girl. Their immoral relations ceased in March, 1892, and they did not meet again until March of the present year, but as early as 1889 Mrs. Ayriss introduced the deceased girl Florrie to the prisoner, when she (Mrs. Ayriss) was living at Clapham Common. It would be proved, he said, that in September, 1892, when Mrs. Ayriss was confined of her second child, and Florence was staying with her, the nurse posted

TWO LETTERS FROM FLORRIE TO READ.

Another important connection between Read and the girl would be that of her younger sister Evelina, that she fetched letters for Florrie from a shop in Clapham. They were addressed to "Miss Talbott," the name being always spelt with two "t's." The telegrams making the fatal *rendezvous* at Southend were spelt in the same manner, and the writing on the envelopes was identical with writing which was admitted to be the prisoner's. To show the prisoner's complicated position, the learned Counsel reverted to Read's relations with Miss Kempton, whom he seduced in the spring of 1892, and lived with at Hallingbury, representing he was a single man although he had a wife and eight children. Thence removed Miss Kempton and her child to Rose Cottage, Mitcham, where he continued to visit her at the week end. Coming to the date of the murder, Mr. Lockwood dwelt on the fact that on June 24th the prisoner was not at his home in London nor at Mitcham. It was, he submitted, for the defence to say where the prisoner was on June 24th, more especially as the prosecutor would call witnesses to prove that

HE WAS THE LAST PERSON SEEN

in the girl's company. Evidence would be given that Florence kept an appointment with the prisoner outside the Southend Railway Station on the Saturday night before the murder, and that she left her sister's house to keep another appointment with him on the Sunday night. Counsel next touched on the prisoner's reply to a telegram from Mrs. Ayriss, wherein he denied that he had seen the girl, and to his flight as suspiciously like the action of a guilty man. He also pointed to his statement when arrested by Inspector Baker, "Mrs. Ayriss can tell you where the revolver is. You may believe it or not, but this about Southend is all rot. I was considering whether I should attend the inquest and offer to be examined." The bullet found in the dead girl's brain was a No. seven Eley, which was the same number as would be used for a revolver of which it was known Read had at one time possession. The prosecution had endeavoured to find that revolver, but could not, and the defence had given no sign accounting for it.—The preliminary evidence touched on questions of handwriting. An official from the Dock where prisoner was employed said that Read used to receive letters in a lady's handwriting, and that it resembled the writing of Read. The murdered girl's mother (Mrs. Dennis) said that in June her daughter Florence said she was *enceinte*, and also told her who was the father of her expected child, but according to the rules of evidence the name could not be mentioned in Court. Having younger daughters at home, Mrs. Dennis took her daughter to the house of her married daughter, Mrs. Ayriss. In consequence of what she was told, she went to the Marine Town Post Office, Sheerness, and obtained

A TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO MISS TALBOTT,

which she posted to her daughter, whom she never saw alive again.—Mrs. Ayriss next went into the box, and having admitted her earlier intrigues with the prisoner, deposed to certain correspondence passing between Read and the girl while the latter was at her house. It was at the request of Florrie that the mother fetched the telegram addressed to Miss Talbott at the Sheerness Post Office, and witness saw her sister write a letter addressed to Mr. J. C. Read, Royal Albert Docks. It ran:—"Dear Sir,—I have left Sheerness and am staying at Southend. Please write me what arrangements you have made. Write to General Post Office, Southend." Witness called next day at the Post Office, and found there was no letter, but there was a telegram, which she gave to Florence. Then witness went on to describe how Florence went out on Sunday night and did not return. Finding no letter came from her on Monday morning,

WITNESS WENT TO THE POLICE STATION

and gave a description both of Florence and Read. No information having been obtained meanwhile, witness at three in the afternoon telegraphed to Read at the Royal Albert Docks, "Where is Florrie? Telegraph at once." The answer came by post, Read writing, "Dear Mrs. Ayriss — What is the meaning of your extraordinary wire? Please write fully. I have not seen this young person for quite eighteen months, when you were at St. John's Hill Road."—Mr. Lockwood anticipated the cross-examination by obtaining from the witness a frank confession that she had falsely sworn in saying that she had seen Read in Southend on the day of the murder.—Mr. Cock, in cross-examination, pressed home the seriousness of the conduct of the witness in having sworn thus in a case of such moment. He next suggested to her that although Florence got letters addressed to her as Miss Talbott, Miss Latimer, and Miss Dennis, they were really intended for Mrs Ayriss, and were addressed to Florence to deceive Mr. Ayriss. The suggestion was, however, repudiated. The next set of witnesses were brought to prove the presence of Read at Southend. Mrs. Kirby swore positively that she saw Read at Prittlewell on the afternoon of the day of the murder, and the cross-examination failed to shake her evidence in the slightest. Richard Dowthwaite, a Southend umbrella maker, said the prisoner and Miss Dennis were to be

SEEN WALKING ARM IN ARM

near the place of the murder on the Sunday. Constable Daniels, of Benfleet, said he met the prisoner coming from the direction of Southend, and deposed to having a conversation with him. Another set of witnesses were called to speak as to the duties of the prisoner at the Royal Albert Docks, to his absconding on the Monday, June 25th, and to his robbery of money. A great deal of sympathy was felt for the prisoner's daughter, Emma Read, a handsome-looking girl of 17, nicely but quietly dressed, who was put into the box to prove that her father used to keep under his couch in Jamaica Street a revolver, which had not been seen since the murder. Miss Kempton was allowed to be seated while the Solicitor-General elicited, as considerately as possible, the deceptions which had been practised on her by Read. The elaborate excuses which the prisoner made to explain his absence from her were shown in many cases absolutely hollow fabrications made in order to enable the prisoner to carry on the two homes—the one at Mitcham and his proper home in London. His statements as to his commercial relations were baseless, and he had even gone to the extent of

FORGING A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

The Solicitor-General then drew attention to the fact that though the prisoner had regularly spent his week end at Mitcham, he was absent on the three Sundays, June 10th, 17th and 24th. Mr. Cock, in cross-examination, asked only three questions, "Was the prisoner kind to you?" "Very kind," she replied sadly. "He was very found of you?" "Yes," replied the poor, pale girl. "And very kind to the child?" "Very kind," she again responded, with almost a sob. On Wednesday the prosecutor called Mr. Gurran, an expert in handwriting, who affirmed that the telegrams received by the murdered girl, and the originals of which were in a disguised handwriting, were in the handwriting of the prisoner. To support this conclusion scores of letters either in the admitted or disputed handwriting of the prisoner were handed into the court. Mr. Cock cross-examined this witness at great length and with considerable force, eliciting that some of the letters in the telegrams were dissimilar from the prisoner's handwriting. Harry Victor Read, the brother of the prisoner, was next put in the embarrassing position of being called upon by the prosecution to throw a little light on the prisoner's varied statements. He said in answer to questions that a revolver was left in the custody of his brother, and that there was also a box of No. 7 Eley cartridges. It will be remembered the prisoner told Miss Kempton that at the week-end of the murder he was going to Canterbury. Harry Read, who was in the company of his brother on the previous Wednesday, was asked if prisoner said anything to him about going to Canterbury, and he replied he did not. He

COULD NOT TELL WHERE HIS BROTHER WAS

on the fateful Sunday. Mr. James Charles Irving, for some years superintendent of the works at Messrs. Eley's, said the cartridge which had not been fired was identical with the cartridges in the box (produced) and which had been in the prisoner's possession. These cartridges were of a kind manufactured some four years ago; latterly they had manufactured a larger-sized bullet. In answer to Mr. Cock the witness said that a large number of the cartridges were manufactured some years ago. Inspector Baker, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard, who has had charge of the case, recapitulated the evidence he had offered on former occasions. This was the case for the prosecution. After luncheon Mr. Cock began his

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE,

having intimated that he should not call witnesses. He submitted that the facts which had been pieced together with such great skill by his friends on the other side were not those on which a man should be condemned to death. He asked the Jury, nevertheless, to clear their minds from any prepossessions as to the case. They had to deal only with the facts that had been proved; and he reminded them also that in considering the question of murder they had to dismiss from their minds all questions of immorality or morality on the part of the persons who were concerned in the case. It was necessary, however, for him to go into the details of the relations between the prisoner and Mrs. Ayriss, who had branded herself a perjurer. He thought the Jury would have little doubt that the prisoner was the father of the two children that Mrs. Ayriss had, and he asked the Jury not to believe her statements that communications between them ceased after the second child was born. It was important for the Jury to realise that some sort of relations between them continued to exist, for that, he contended

EXPLAINED THE LETTERS

between the prisoner and Florence Dennis, he submitted, was acting as a sort of shield for her sister, who did not wish that her husband should know what was going on. He pointed out that at various times Mrs. Ayriss had had letters addressed to her in three different names, and here the most convenient course would be to have them addressed to her sister. The letters addressed in the name of Talbott and fetched by the murdered girl, were, he urged, sent there for delivery to Mrs. Ayriss. As for the alleged immoral relations between Florence Dennis and the prisoner, he remarked that not a simple person had been produced who saw them together from the day they were introduced on Clapham Common. He asked the Jury to disregard the evidence of the expert as to correspondence which the prisoner was alleged to have had with the girl, maintaining that the expert's opinion had been shaken in cross-examination. In reference to the prisoner's absence from Miss Kempton on various dates named, including the date of the murder, he asked the Jury, knowing the character of the prisoner and his relations with various women, that he had entered into a *liason* with some other woman, and she, of course, would not come forward and confess her ignomy. As for the evidence of identification, he urged that Mrs. Kerby and the witnesses Dowthwaite and Golding were mistaken. And as for the police-constable's story, he put it to the Jury, was it likely that a man of the prisoner's ability would, if he were fresh from a murder, stop and talk with a policeman? The robbery was committed through pecuniary difficulties, on account of that robbery he went into hiding, and the prisoner's subsequent conduct was

ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH INNOCENCE.

The Solicitor-General began his reply for the prosecution the same afternoon. He accepted Mr. Cock's challenge to suggest a motive for the crime, holding that the utter disgrace with which the prisoner was threatened would form the motive. The idea that the prisoner could have explained where he was on the day of the murder, but that a spirit of chivalry prevented him from doing so, he submitted was most improbable. He deplored the allegation of Mr. Cock regarding the innocent children of Mrs. Ayriss, and as for the explanation of the letters he said the testimony of Mrs. Schmidt showed that Florence Dennis corresponded with the prisoner unknown to Mrs. Ayriss.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

His lordship then proceeded to sum up. He commenced with an appeal to the Jury not to let the immoral and licentious conduct of the prisoner prejudice their consideration of his guilt on the charge of murder, nor would suspicion or conjecture be sufficient for them to base a conviction upon. Nothing short of absolute conviction, based upon conclusive evidence, would be sufficient. His lordship then proceeded, practically without comment, to read over the salient parts of the evidence. The prisoner perspired freely now, and wiped his face and his hands with his handkerchief. There was nothing in the Judge's remarks in any way approaching bias, but in dealing with the differences of the witnesses who saw Read in Prittlewell on the night of the murder, he reminded the Jury that in evidence of this sort substantial accuracy with circumstantial variety had long been recognised as the best procurable evidence of the truth. The Jury must be careful how they attributed guilt of murder to the prisoner through the suggestions which might occur to them in consequence of the fire found in prisoner's room on that June day, the day after the murder. It might well be that, contemplating the robbery he afterwards committed, the fire was in use only for the destruction of papers in connection with his financial trust. The Jury must, said his lordship, be very cautious in drawing inference against the prisoner because he could not prove certain things, but when he failed to prove where he was at the time of the murder, although that might not in itself be evidence against him, yet of course it lent vastly additional weight and force to such affirmative evidence as the Crown had given of his whereabouts. He referred, of course, to the evidence of those who saw Read at Prittlewell.

THE JURY RETIRED

at 12 40, after a phenomenally brief summing up. Baron Pollock left the bench. The prisoner was temporily removed to the underground chamber of the dock out of the public gaze, and the court resounded with the hum of eager speculations. Meanwhile the edge of the black cap could been seen protruding from underneath his lordship's papers, giving his desk a ghastly touch. Neither the Solicitor-General nor Mr. Cock was in court when the Jury returned at 1.30. They would have been in five minutes earlier had the Judge been ready. It was with blanched cheeks that many people saw them filing into their seats, the foreman himself white and solemn. A glance at the foreman was enough, the

VERDICT OF GUILTY

he pronounced was a foregone conclusion. The Judge in the usual way asked the prisoner if he had anything to urge why sentence should not be passed. With his arms folded and with deliberation and a firm bearing he said: I would wish to repeat that I am perfectly innocent of this charge; that it is now two years since I have even seen Florence Dennis; that I have never written to her, that I have only received one letter from her, one of the two sworn to by Mrs. Schmidt. I have received from her one telegram, both of these were at the instance of Mrs. Ayriss. Not untill 22nd October this year did I know where the murder was committed, when I was shown the plan of the place by my solicitor. I have never fired a revolver in my life. On the completion of the statement by Read his lordship passed

SENTENCE OF DEATH

in the usual form.

DATE OF EXECUTION.

The date of the execution of James Canham Read has been definitely fixed for Tuesday, December 4th. Mr. C. Gepp, Under Sheriff, visited the prison shortly after noon yesterday, and in the presence of the Governor of the Goal officially informed the convict of the fact. Billington will be the executioner. Mr. Egerton-Green, High Sheriff, who is unwell, is understood to be against the admission of the Press to the execution, but at present he has given no specific instructions on the point. Read's firmness remains unshaken, and he appears even to be more cheerful than he was up to and during the trial. Moreover he is cherishing hopes of a reprieve. His brother, Harry Read, states that all that is possible will be done to get the sentence remitted, a contingency which is regarded in Chelmsford as very remote.

SUFFOLK SHEEP COMPETITION AT IPSWICH.

THE PRETYMAN CHALLENGE CUP.

A unique exhibition of Suffolk ewe lambs was held in the Ipswich Drill Hall on Tuesday. It has been the practice for the judges in the competitions for the Garrett, the Ellesmere, and the President's Challenge Cups, given in connection with the Suffolk Sheep Society, to name the two best lots of ewe lambs in each competition, and for three of the judges to make a second tour to award the Challenge Cup, which is presented by Capt. E. G. Pretyman, as the complement of the other three, for the best ewe lambs among the flocks. It was felt, however, it was desirable that all the lambs in the competition should be seen on the same day, which was impossible under the old arrangement, that it would also be more convenient for the judges if they were brought together, and that the exhibition thus obtained would be both interesting and valuable to breeders. The principle whereon the entries had to be made was that lambs should be sent in the proportion of two to every score of ewes "set," and the number of each contribution varied therefore considerably, according to the size of the different flocks. The judges were:—Mr. W. Harvey, of Timworth, Mr. S. W. Slater, of Cheveley, and Mr. Joseph Watkins, of Nacton. The competition between the six consignments was a particularly good one, but for the

THIRD TIME IN SUCCESSION

the cup went to Mr. J. W. Eagle, of Walton-on-the-Naze, and thus became his absolute property. His entry numbered sixty, and one point in which they excelled was the even quality of their wool—not a single lamb having any defect in this respect—while their condition was also splendid. The lambs of Mr. Joseph Smith, of Hasketon, were reserved. In weight they were rather superior, but in one or two cases the wool was not quite so good. The Earl of Ellesmere, as the largest flock owner, penned 55 lambs, which were a grand lot, and were highly commended. A similar compliment was given to the thirty lambs sent by Mr. S. R. Sherwood, of Hazlewood, and the remaining flocks, Mr. Thos. Keeble's and Mr. C. C. Smith's, were commended. Mr. Keeble's included some of the best faces. The arrangements were efficiently made by Mr. Ernest Prentice (the secretary of the Society).

TRADE AND LABOUR.

GLOOMY REPORT FROM IPSWICH.

FALL OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' WAGES.

So far as can be judged from the returns relating to employment received by the Board of Trade a slight improvement took place last month in the condition of the labour market as a whole. The effect on employment in several industries of the termination of the Scottish coal dispute in clearly perceptible. The fishing industry, judged by the value of the catch, continues above the average for the time of year. The number of paupers per 10,000 of the population was 215 in October, as compared with 214 in September, a smaller seasonal increase than last year. A report from Ipswich says:—"The engineers report trade as moderate at Ipswich. At the principal establishment they are fairly well employed, but those engaged on agricultural implements report trade as moderate; other firms are slack. At Leiston and Wickham Market.

SHORT TIME PREVAILS.

At Colchester, however, trade is reported good. The shipbuilding trade is reported as fair, only a small proportion being unemployed. The boiler-makers report trade as moderate. The carpenters and joiners report trade moderate, several members being out of work. The bricklayers are dull, with only a few out. At Colchester the building trades are busy. There is a considerable falling off in the boot and shoe trade employment; two firms are on three-quarter time. Employment is also declining at Colchester. Printing and kindred trades are temporarily busy. There is a slight depression in the clothing trades, the wholesale trade being moderate. The stay and corset makers are busy."—In Norwich and district the building trade is bad, and many bricklayers and carpenters are out of employment. The boot and and shoe trade is bad, short time being made by many of the workers. Cabinet-makers are still slack. The printing trades are at present fairly brisk. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft trade generally is dull, while the same state of affairs exists in other districts.—Agricultural labourers in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire are reported out of employment in certain villages.—The fall of wages has been most general in the corn-growing counties of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.—In Essex

WAGES WERE GENERALLY REDUCED 1s.

a week in October, and in some cases 2s. They now usually vary from 10s. to 12s., but in the Braintree district some are receiving 9s. and even 8s., which is a lower rate than has been paid for years.—The Norfolk wages are 11s. and 10s. In Suffolk wages have generally been reduced to 10s., and in one village to 9s.—*Labour Gazette.*

RUPTURE.—J. A. Sherman, Hernia Specialist, is again in London. If you wish to be cured, send for his book, post free 7d.—Address, J A Sherman, 64, Chancery Lane, London.

TEMPEST AND TORRENT.

EFFECT OF THE STORM IN SUFFOLK.

ROADS IMPASSABLE THROUGH FLOODS.

MANY FARMS SUBMERGED.

After the very mild autumn the weather in Suffolk during the past week has served as a rude awakening to the inhabitants generally; for during the greater part of the week incessant rain, storm and lightning have visited the county with unusual force, though fortunately the amount of damage done is extremely small in comparison with that suffered in the West of England. In Ipswich district the rain commenced to fall on Sunday evening, and continued to fall in torrents with only brief intervals of cessation. Accompanied by a strong breeze, house property in many parts of the town was damaged by slates, &c., being blown from the roofs. Monday was likewise characterised by drenching rain, and towards evening vivid flashes of lightning were frequent; while later in the night the wind rose to half a gale. Tuesday was a bright but chill November day, but this welcome change was followed on Wednesday by a repetition of Sunday and Monday's depressing meteorological conditions. That the storm has been general throughout the county is evidenced by the many reports to hand from our district correspondents.

LARGE TRACTS OF LAND FLOODED NEAR DISS.

The heavy and continuous rainfall on Monday and Wednesday flooded a considerable tract of land on Stuston Common and along the course of the Waveney in the neighbourhood of Diss.

EYE.

Monday, the most inclement day of the month, witnessed a somewhat severe though brief thunderstorm, which occurred between six and seven o'clock, accompanied by a heavy downfall of rain. The thunder was grand, and the lightning both vivid and incessant for at least half an hour. The phenomenon was very unusual for this time of the year. Rain also fell very heavily on Wednesday and a portion of Thursday, the result being that the river overflowed, submerging to a large extent the low-lying meadows between Moor Hall and Waterloo. The downfall, however, brought its advantages with its discomforts, for the ponds and other places from which water is drawn for domestic purposes, and which were nearly empty for a very long time, are now filled to overflowing.

ORFORD.

On Monday rain fell heavily during the day, with an occasional peal of thunder. At night time the moon made her appearance for a short time, and vivid flashes of lightning with thunder succeeded. Afterwards a heavy gale of wind blew, but no damage is reported.

STOWMARKET: LAND AND ROADS SUBMERGED.

Monday's incessant rainfall caused large tracts of land in the vicinity of Stowmarket to be submerged; while at the bridge on the Ipswich Road the water covered the road nearly a foot in depth. Standing on an eminence at the back of the Chemical Works, the tributary stream from Rattlesden and Combs might be seen joining the Gipping, which, overflowing its banks in all directions, covered thousands of acres, and rendered many of the ways impassable. The flood was one of unusual character. During Tuesday the water considerably subsided, owing to all the floodgates along the river being kept open.

ACRES OF LAND UNDER WATER AT HADLEIGH.

In consequence of the heavy and almost continuous rain the river Brett, in the neighbourhood of Hadleigh, has overflowed, and many acres of land in the valley are under water. No damage worth recording appears to have been done by the storm on Tuesday night.

A SHEPHERD MISSING AT COVEHITHE.

A shepherd named Folkard, employed by Mr. George Wright at Covehithe, near Southwold, has been missing since Monday morning. He left his home between five and six a.m. on that day, having previously told his wife that if he did not find some sheep, believed to have strayed, she would not hear of him again. The ominous tone of the remark induced the authorities to institute an exhaustive search, which has up to the present been fruitless.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON AT SOUTHWOLD.

Every morning this week the greeting at Southwold has been "What a night!" One night the lightning was really fearful and the thunder deafening—one must look back many years to find a parallel. A singular phenomenon was during the lightning and thunder when the moon was seen shining brightly. This was followed almost immediately by wind of great violence and flooding torrents of rain.

REPORTED THREE WRECKS OFF LEISTON, BUT THE NEWS WAS A HOAX.

During the heavy storms which have been raging this week much apprehension was felt respecting the safety of vessels lying off Sizewell Bay. It is the invariable custom for a large number of the inhabitants to rush down to the seaside whenever distress signals are made, but, owing to the wind being off the land, no vessels were in danger. It is, however, to be regretted that a false rumour was set afloat on Wednesday afternoon that three vessels were ashore off Sizewell, and, consequently, many persons went down to the beach on Wednesday evening, only to find that they had been the victims of a hoax.

HARWICH AND LOWESTOFT LIFEBOATS LAUNCHED.

A strong northerly gale raged at Harwich on Monday night, and several small boats were sunk or smashed in the harbour. The Great Eastern Railway Continental steamer Berlin, whilst on her passage from the Hook of Holland to Parkeston, was considerably damaged by the force of the sea.

A SCHOONER ABANDONED.

Writing in reference to the gale on the East Coast on Wednesday evening, our Aldeburgh correspondent states that the Lynn schooner, William and Mary, parted her anchors off the Cork, and, by means of the telephones at the coastline stations, the Aldeburgh lifeboat crew were summoned from their midday meal. There was at once a great rush for the lifeboat station. The boat was afloat in a very few minutes, and the haul-off warp took her direct into the broken water of the inner shoal, which was heavy. So quickly had everything been done that the boat was off to the schooner before the latter was down in Aldeburgh Bay. Coxswain Cable sailed round her. The schooner came aback, and he called upon the crew to board the lifeboat, but they refused to leave. After being again asked to come into the lifeboat, and being well off Thorpeness, the boat hauled off and left. As a heavy sea was running and a leeward tide, the lifeboat did not get back to her station before dusk, where she was hauled up, awaiting further service.—On Wednesday morning another large schooner, anchored almost abreast of Landguard Fort, off Harwich, parted her anchor and drifted eastward. Telegrams were despatched to the Coastguard at Aldeburgh. The Harwich lifeboat was afloat about 12 30 p.m., and proceeded out of the harbour, but was recalled by signals from Harwich, as the schooner first mentioned would have by that time got considerably down the coast. The new steam lifeboat, stationed at Harwich, was under steam shortly after 11 a.m., but after proceeding to the mouth of the harbour, and encountering heavy seas, returned, evidently not having heard or seen the Cork signals—Severe weather was experienced off Lowestoft on Tuesday and during the evening, and the following day a violent gale was experienced. All the smaller craft entering the harbour on Tuesday bore a battered appearance. Early on Wednesday morning signals of distress were heard and at once the lifeboat was manned and put out to sea. A vessel was soon found,

LABOURING IN A HEAVY SEA,

and her crew, who were in very great peril, were taken on board the lifeboat and landed at Lowestoft about an hour after the firing of the rocket, a commendably smart piece of work. They were taken to the Sailors' Home, where their wants were attended to, and there, later on, the captain stated that the vessel abandoned a few hours before was the Alf, a brigantine of 284 tons register, belonging to Mandal, Norway, and bound to Rio de Janeiro with a cargo of planks. For the last fortnight exceedingly bad weather had been experienced. The brigantine had reached Dover, but had been driven back by the force of the wind, and after driving about the North Sea, the captain had on Tuesday night lost his reckoning until he saw the Lowestoft lights. Shortly afterwards, however, the vessel grounded on the south part of the Newcombe Sands. She floated off again, but had sprung a leak, and commenced to rapidly make water. The decks of the brigantine were washed again and again by the huge waves, and in the rolling of the vessel the mainmast was carried away. Signals for assistance were shown at about a quarter to five on Wednesday morning, the brigantine being then

IN A WATER-LOGGED CONDITION.

The Lowestoft and Pakefield lifeboats responded to the summons, and the first-named rescued the crew from their perilous position. The names of the crew are—Otto Johnsen, captain; Adolph Gabraelson, mate; T. Feyer, second mate; T. White, steward; Otto Zeigar, A.B.; Barnet Lundesteam and Otto Nelson, O.S.; and F. Johnsen, boy. The Kessingland lifeboat was also launched, but her errand was a fruitless one.

BARQUENTINE FOUNDERS OFF LOWESTOFT.

The Lowestoft trawler Prosper landed at Lowestoft on Thursday evening the crew of the barquentine Progress, 231 tons reg., belonging to Guernsey, which foundered when the vessel was forty-five miles distant, bearing W. by S. The Progress left Hull on Monday, bound for Guernsey, with a cargo of coals. She encountered stormy weather on the passage. Early on Wednesday morning a furious gale blew from the S.S.W., increasing in strength, and raging throughout the day with terrific violence. Heavy waves broke over the vessel. Her head was put to sea, and she was hove to until Wednesday midnight, when the weather considerably moderated. The canvas was then set, and the vessel proceeded on the voyage. An hour afterwards one of the crew hurried on deck with the disastrous news that the vessel was making water rapidly. The captain went below and found the statement only too correct; the coal hole was full, and the water was gaining fast. In labouring, the vessel evidently sprang a leak. Half an hour later the barquentine was half full of water, and, as nothing could save her, the crew took to the small boat at two o'clock, the vessel going down soon afterwards. After rowing about for twenty minutes the crew were taken aboard the Prosper, Captain Boucher, part owner.

HARWICH LIFEBOAT AFLOAT.

Boisterous weather, accompanied with heavy rain, prevailed at Harwich all Wednesday night, and about ten o'clock intelligence was brought to Harwich by the telegraph steamer Alert of a ship in distress, and the lifeboat crew were at once summoned by the usual gun signals. At this time the tug Merrimac, having been apprised of the cause of the signals, viz., that a two-masted brigantine was ashore on the Cork Sand, at once steamed out of the harbour, closely followed by the tug Harwich. About twenty minutes later the steam lifeboat City of Glasgow, with the lifeboat Springwell in tow, left the harbour. About 2 p.m. the tug Merrimac, having the Walton surf boat, "True to the Core," in tow, arrived in the harbour, and reported that the brigantine (name and nationality unknown) which had been ashore, had got off without assistance, and proceeded to London. Shortly afterwards the tug Harwich and the National Institution lifeboats returned to Harwich.

A SEAMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH OFF YARMOUTH.

At Great Yarmouth the gale raged furiously throughout Tuesday evening and Wednesday. The brig Lancet, of Whitby, laden with coals, was towed into the harbour with loss of anchor and chain. The schooner Thetis, of Dartmouth, laden with coals, from the Tyne, was also towed in with loss of anchor and chain. The schooner Trust, of Liverpool, bound from Sunderland, was towed into the harbour, her mainboom having broken and her mainsail split. The Gorleston lifeboat went out early on Wednesday morning, in response to signals fired by the St. Nicholas Lightship, but her services were not requisitioned. During the return, one of the crew broke his arm through a heavy lurch of the boat. On Wednesday evening, the brigantine Perilba, of South Shields, bound to Poole, with coals, which had been swept by a heavy sea on Wednesday morning, when the mate was crushed to death between the wheel and wheel-house, was taken into Yarmouth harbour by the tug United Service. The vessel parted with the anchor in attempting to moor near the Fish Wharf, and drifted down the river, causing considerable damage to shipping. Eventually a mooring was effected near the Haven Bridge.

ESSEX: CATTLE KNEE DEEP IN WATER.

In the Brentwood, Orsett, and Romford districts of Essex cattle were on Tuesday standing up to their knees in water, and farmers were prevented from removing them to dry pastures in consequence of the stringent order recently issued by the Board of Agriculture prohibiting the moving of cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs until the locality be declared free from foot-and-mouth disease which broke out on the Rainham Marshes a fortnight ago. By midday on Wednesday the river Colne had risen to a great height, and not only was the country about its banks in the upper portion of its course flooded, but the meadows between Lexden and Colchester were extensively submerged. At Brightlingsea the gale brought about a number of small accidents. A launch belonging to Mr. Fred Miller got off with the result that a hole was knocked in her. A number of boats, including two of the police sailing boats, dragged and got out to sea. A number of smacks dragged their anchors, and some were blown on to the Gayelet, but were got off without extensive damage. The barge Alice Watts drove from the middle of the Colne on to West Marsh point, but was got off again the same tide. Several smacks fouled each other during Tuesday night, and had their timber heads broken. The force of the storm has not been felt so severely at Walton-on-the-Naze, but on Wednesday a vessel, laden for Gibraltar, was lying off that place in a very dangerous position, and a keen look-out was kept, it being feared hourly that she would drag her anchors and get on to the sands. It is rumoured that the body of a man has been washed ashore between Walton and Clacton. Hundreds of acres of low-lying land between Witham and Maldon are under water.

GREAT FLOODS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

CHILD DROWNED; A FLOCK OF SHEEP DESTROYED.

A fierce gale swept over the west coast on Monday and Tuesday, incurring considerable delay to railway traffic in Carnarvonshire. In the Newton Abbot district the floods have been of a most disastrous character. At Heathfield two children endeavoured to ford a stream, when one of them, Wm. Sampson, aged six, was carried away and drowned. The other child had a narrow escape. Near the Newton Abbot racecourse 30 sheep out of a flock of 35 were drowned. A landslip occurred on the Swindon and South Wales section of the G.W.R., 200 yards above Stroud, where the railway runs on an embankment above the Thames and Severn Canal. Traffic was conducted for some time on a single line. At Northampton large numbers of sheep have been drowned. Dorsetshire suffered greatly. The river near Sherborne station overflowed, houses were flooded by nearly two feet of water, and heavy railway sleepers were washed away. At Milborne Port the line became obstructed owing to the fall of embankments. The train from Weymouth went off the rails near Yetminster owing to the flood. There were not many passengers, and none were hurt. The engine fell on to the bank, and traffic was seriously impeded. When the water subsided on Tuesday it was found that the metals had been washed completely away, so that the train traversed for some distance on the roadway. The

ENGINE LIES IN A DITCH,

and the carriages following are in the form of a half-circle. A breakdown gang of 100 men is engaged on the scene of the accident.—The up trains on the main line of the Great Western Railway at Creech, between Durston and Taunton, on Tuesday, had to pass through water nearly three feet in depth. A flood in the river Dart on Monday night created a huge breach in the mill leat near Totnes, and the force of the current swept away half an acre of land, with the fishery house standing on it, the damage being estimated at £1,000. Considerable distress prevailed in Bath owing to the high flood. The water overflowed the banks of the Avon to such an extent that many roads in the city were inundated. Factories and business premises were flooded, while thousands of people were unable to leave their houses.

SCENES OF DISASTER IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.

In consequence of the floods at St. Ives, Cornwall, all schools were closed and business was brought to a standstill. On Monday a large quantity of water came rushing down from the higher part of the town, which soon became a river of water, and such was the rush that large boulders and other debris were carried along. House after house was inundated, and in one street known as Trefenna Place, four or five boats were floated to take the people from the houses. Furniture was washed through the streets. The Malakoff, just over the Great Western Railway Station wall, broke away, sending a river of water into the street below. It was supposed to be due to a waterspout. At Zennor, very much higher than St. Ives, the streets of the town are much cut up, and large stones, trees, and mud were washed all over them. Private houses are not only gutted, but lots of furniture washed away.—Nearly two and a half inches of rain fell at Penzance on Sunday night. Two streams in Gulval have washed away the bridges and two small houses there. The furniture from these houses was washed into Mounts Bay.—At Newlyn, a bridge was washed away and a woman and her children had to be rescued out of the bedroom windows. Two bridges on the road from Penzance to Land's End are washed away, as is the bridge which crosses the road from Newlyn to St. Peter's Church. On the Kingsbridge branch of the Great Western Railway the river Avon, which was diverted when the line was constructed two years ago, returned to its natural course and flooded part of the railway near Avonwick Station, interrupting traffic. In many parts of South Devon the roads were eighteen inches under water, and much inconvenience has been caused by the overflow of sewers in the lower parts of Plymouth. The Devonshire rivers, previously swollen to their fullest capacity, overflowed their banks, submerging low-lying lands and flooding the roads. On the Great Western line, between Tiverton and Exeter, the water was so high that trains could not pass.

LIGHTSHIP MEN IMPRISONED.

In consequence of the fearful weather prevailing at sea, the crews of four lightships at Morecambe Bay, on the Lancashire coast; Bahama Bank lightship, on the Manx coast; the Selka lightship, on the Cumberland coast; and the Dee lightship, at the mouth of the river, have been imprisoned long beyond their customary time. Relief is done monthly from Holyhead, and is performed by the Trinity steamer Siren. She was 27 days after time, being the longest overdue relief on record.

A WOMAN'S TERRIBLE STORY.

Elizabeth Vaughan, a good-looking, respectably-dressed young woman, told a remarkable story to Coroner Baxter. Her husband, an electrical engineer, died in Birmingham about seven months ago. She then tramped to London, walking all the way, in order to find his friends, who lived at Woodford. She had not found them. Since her arrival in London she had had no fixed residence, but had slept in the Salvation Army shelters, and at Dr. Barnardo's shelter. On Sunday last she stayed in the Salvation Army shelter in Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, and left there at eight o'clock on Monday morning. She stayed all day in the shed of the recreation ground, Hanbury Street, with the child in her arms, and all she had to eat was two slices of bread and jam. In the evening, whilst making her way to Dr. Barnardo's shelter, in Dock Street, and when in Leman Street, she found her child dead. The baby was born in Poplar Workhouse. Dr. J. Twohig stated that the mother, being half-starved, would be unable to suckle the child with any good result. The Coroner gave the mother a trifle for her immediate wants, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

ATTACK ON A CAVENDISH INN.

WINDOWS SMASHED AND DOORS BROKEN.

WHAT A FOOLISH FREAK COST.

Frederick Golding and Harry Mortlock, labourers, of Cavendish, were brought up on remand at the Long Melford Sessions on Friday, charged with doing wilful damage to windows, door, &c., at the Fir Trees beerhouse, Cavendish. Mr. Bates prosecuted; Mr. H. J. Salmon defended Mortlock.—Mr. Bates urged that a great outrage had been committed on the feelings of prosecutor and his wife.—Geo. Richardson, landlord of the Fir Trees, stated that on the 9th October he closed the house at 10 p.m. Witness went to the back of the premises, but was called by his wife, who said stones were coming through the windows. Witness went to the front and heard Mortlock say, "Come out, or we will break every —— window in the house." Windows were broken and ornaments on a toilet table, and the door panels were injured. The damage was estimated at £3 10s. When the stones were thrown it was about 15 to 20 minutes past 10. Witness knocked Golding down the night before, but did not know that on the previous night there was damage done to Golding's mother's house.—Amelia Richardson corroborated, and added that a man named Ives had come into the house for protection. They had

A MATTRESS AGAINST A WINDOW FOR PROTECTION.

While holding the mattress witness distinctly saw both the defendants throwing the stones.—Charles Ives deposed that he left the Fir Trees Inn on the 29th October at ten o'clock. He met the defendants, who appeared to be waiting for him. He was directly after struck on the head by a stone. He ran back to the Fir Trees for protection. Immediately stones began to pour in through the windows. Witness distinctly saw both defendants throwing stones and heard Mortlock's voice. Witness saw a third party whom he did not know.—Wm. Mason and James Turp spoke to seeing Golding after he left the house on the night of October 29th proceeding towards the Fir Trees.—Police-Sergt. Reeve stated that he arrested both defendants the day after the occurrence. When he was taking defendants to Chelmsford, Mortlock asked if the others were not to be done anything to. He also said, "There were three or four more there besides us; I shall split on them, too."—Mr. Salmon said after the evidence adduced he would not further defend his client.—The Bench fined each defendant £1, damage £1 each, and 12s. 3d. costs each.—Golding said he preferred a month.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

THE CULT OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

BRILLIANT SHOW AT IPSWICH.

One has not to go to the Corea to see how the Japs beat the Chinese. A little more than a hundred years ago they did it in a battle of flowers, and one of the distant results has been the pretty exhibition of the chrysanthemums in the Ipswich Public Hall, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the present week. It will be remembered that the charming autumnal blooms which have been brought almost to a state of perfection in recent years, were introduced into Europe from China and Japan in the middle of the eighteenth century, and in that invasion as in the latest in the Peninsular, the people under the Mikado were superior. A very beautiful array did the many-hued Japanese varieties of chrysanthemums make in the Public Hall on Tuesday, surpassing as usual all the other sorts. The number of entries for the exhibition was not quite so large as the Society obtained last year, but the quality was better. Owing to the Yarmouth show Lord Rendlesham's contribution was absent, Mr. C. Whitfield King had on account of the sudden illness of his gardener to withhold his, the Rev. H. A. Berners, of Harkstead, and Messrs. Saltmarsh and Son, of Chelmsford, did not compete; but other old subscribers did their best to make up for the deficiency, and with conspicuous success. The larger groups of chrysanthemums gave the judges some little trouble in determining the order of the prizes. Mr. E. R. Turner's and Mr. R. C. Notcutt's were held to be almost equal in quality, but Mr. Turner's were more effective. Mr. F. Turner was third with a group which lacked a little in weight. Mr. W. J. Catchpole carried off the first prize for smaller groups with a collection which undoubtedly was the most massive, but was not so symmetrical in its proportions as the second prize lot sent by the Rev. H. W. Beauchamp. The premier award for amateurs who do not employ a gardener went to Mr. Alan Turner, who also took the first for primulas in a big entry. In the open class for twenty-four Japanese blooms, Mr. R. Burrell, of Westley Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, put in a wonderfully even lot that carried off first prize, and Mr. R. C. Notcutt was second with a collection including two particularly lovely blooms, Miss Bostock, a pale heliotrope, and Edith Tabor, a canary yellow. The great attraction, however, was the magnificent display made in the amateur class for 24 blooms by Mr. Charles Berners, of Woolverstone Park. This included

THE BEST SPECIMEN IN THE EXHIBITION,

a lovely example of the G. C. Swabe type, a terra-cotta with buff reverse, which was accordingly awarded the silver medal of the National Chrysanthemum Society for the best bloom in any amateur's collection. Special mention must be made of the example of the Mddle. Therese Rey (a new white), the E. D. Smith (a chocolate), L'Isire (a white), and Le Prince du Bois (a yellow). Mr. Berners also took the first prize for twelve blooms of a similar character. A bold and striking effect was produced by Mr. George Gilbert's group of plants, which were first in their class. The poinsettias and chrysanthemums were fine, and the foliage formed a good relief. The second prize went to Mr. Notcutt for an arrangement also very creditable, but on a smaller scale. Mr. Webster Adams' group (third) included some valuable plants, but the combination was rather heavy. Miss Gilbert, as a young exhibitor, obtained a remarkable success in carrying off premier honours

BOTH FOR BALLROOM AND BRIDAL BOUQUETS,

passing Mrs. O. G. Orpen, of West Bergholt, whose reputation for skill and taste in such matters is national. The ballroom bouquet was composed of white roses, hyacinths, azalias, tuberroses, the orchid Calanthe Veitchii, and sprays of asparagus decumbens. In the case of the bridal bouquets, both Miss Gilbert and Mrs. Orpen used the orchid cypripedium insigne. Mrs. Orpen regained her usual first place in the class for baskets of cut flowers with a happy blending of chrysanthemums and roses, while Miss F. Roberts was second with an enclosure of dendrobiums and lapageria rosea. The baskets of autumnal foliage and berries, arranged by lady amateurs, formed a very artistic feature of the exhibition. The first prize was taken by Miss Gladys Foster-Melliar, and the second by Miss Winifred Turner, who is only 12 years old. The judges were:—Chrysanthemums and flowers, Mr. Norman Davis, Ilford Nurseries, Camberwell, and Mr. Wm. Allen, of Gunton Park; fruit and vegetables (which made a strong department), Mr. J. Mills, of Campsea Ashe, and Mr. Wallis, of Orwell Park. Mr. H. E. Archer (secretary) spared no pains in carrying out the general arrangements, and therein was aided by the Rev. H. A. Berners (hon. sec.) and the Committee. Miss Patteson and lady friends kindly undertook the superintendence of the tea room. The music was again provided by the Royal Artillery Band from Woolwich, and was as great an attraction as in former years. In fact, the entertainment was, to all intents and purposes, a double one, the beauty of the flowers being equalled in their charm by the soft harmonies from the orchestra.

EYE AND EAR WERE ALIKE GRATIFIED,

and visitors came not once, or twice, but thrice to enjoy the combination of a floral *fête* and promenade concert. The first entrant might have thought that the exhibits were staged rather widely, and that the extension to the saloon was unwise, but as the throng of people gathered in the afternoon he could see that the action was more than justified. Not only was the floor and the hall crowded, but the side galleries were, on the first day at least, filled with an appreciative company. On Tuesday over 2,000 persons passed through the doors, and though the attendance on Wednesday was affected by the miserable weather, it was still fairly good. A different musical programme was arranged for each afternoon and evening by Sergt.-Major E. Walker, who thereby showed that his band had a large *repertoire*. Encores were frequent.

PRIZE LIST.

Plants in pots.—Group of chrysanthemums, in space not exceeding 50ft., for quality and effect, 1. Mr. E. R. Turner, gardener, H. Pooley; 2, Mr. R. C. Notcutt, Broughton Road, Ipswich; 3, Mr. F. Turner, Parkside, Ipswich, g., D. Catchpole. Group of chrysanthemums, in space not exceeding 40ft., amateurs not employing more than one gardener, 1, Mr. W. J. Catchpole, Russell House, Ipswich, g., W. Adams; 2, Rev. H. W. Beauchamp, Bentley Vicarage, g., R. Evans; 3, Dr. R. K. Casley, Old House, Carr Street, g., W. Howlett. One specimen trained chrysanthemum on single stem, 1, Mr. F. Turner; 2, Dr. R. K. Casley; 3, Mr. Alan Turner, Brook Street, Ipswich. Six primulas, in not larger than 6-inch pots, not less than three varieties, 1. Mr. Alan Turner; 2, Mr. P. S. Bruff; 3, Mr. G. S. Clarke. Six plants for table decoration, 1, Mr. C. H. Berners; 2, Mr. J. A. Burness, Melton Lodge, Woodbridge, g., T. King; 3, Messrs. Frewer Bros., Stowmarket. Group of plants arranged for effect, 9ft. by 4ft., 1, Mr. Geo. Gilbert; 2, Mr. R. C. Notcutt; 3, Mr. Webster Adams, Chestnut House, Ipswich, g. M. Chenery. Specimen palm, 1, Mr. Geo. Gilbert, Floral Nurseries, Ipswich; 2, Mr. Geo. Johnson, Belstead Road, Ipswich, g. Isaac Battram. Specimen foliage plant, 1, Mr. Geo. Gilbert; 2, Dr. R. K. Casley; 3, Mr. Geo. Johnson. Best collection of chrysanthemums for persons residing in the borough, 1, Mr. J. Minett, 23, Chenery Street, Ipswich; 2, Mr. Geo. Ramsey, 3, Parade Road, Ipswich. Collection of 10 chrysanthemums, amateurs who do not employ a regular gardener, 1, Mr. Alan Turner, 7, Lower Brook Street; 2, Mr. J. Minett; 3, Mr. Arthur Wagstaff, 67, Wherstead Road. Cut flowers.—Twenty-four Japanese chrysanthemum blooms, not less than 18 varieties, and not more than two of one variety, 1, Mr. R. Burrell, Westley Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, g. A. Bisshopp; 2, Mr. R. C. Notcutt; 3, Rev. A. C. Johnson, Capel St. Mary, g. Charles Light. Twelve chrysanthemum blooms, Japanese, 1, Mr. R. C. Notcutt; 2, Rev. A. C. Johnson. Twelve chrysanthemum blooms, incurved, 1, Mr. R. Burrell; 2, Rev. A. C. Johnson; 3, Mr. R. C. Notcutt. Twenty-four Japanese chrysanthemum blooms, not less than 18 varieties, and not more than two of one variety (amateurs), 1, Mr. C. H. Berners, Woolverstone Park, g. G. Messenger; 2, Mr. J. Watts, Hamilton House, Newmarket, g. J. Heath; 3, Mr. W. J. Catchpole. Twelve ditto, Japanese (amateurs), 1, Mr. C. H. Berners; 2, Hon. W. Lowther, High House, Campsey Ashe, g. W. Andrews; 3, Major J. E. W. Howey. Six Japanese blooms, open only to amateurs who do not employ a regular gardener, 1, Mr. H. G. Haggar, White House, Burstall; 2, Mr. T. E. Mayhew; 3, Mr. W. J. Staddon, The Priory, St. Nicholas. Six incurved blooms, as above, 1, Mr. H. G. Haggar; 2, Mr. T. E. Mayhew; 3, Mr. George Ramsey. Six Japanese, one variety, 1, Mr. C. H. Berners; 2, Mr. R. Burrell; 3, Mr. T. S. Furniss, Higham House, Higham, g. W. Perry. Six incurved, one variety, 1, Mr. J. Watts; 2, Mr. C. H. Berners; 3, Mr. E. R. Turner. Six Japanese, amateurs, 1, Mr. J. A. Burness; 2, Mr. E. R. Turner; 3, Mr. H. G. Haggar. Six incurved, amateurs, 1, Mr. E. R. Turner; 2, Mr. J. A. Burness; 3, Mr. R. Unwin, Great Bromley Hall, Colchester, g. W. Howe. Six anemone, 1, Rev. A. C. Johnson; 2, Mr. R. C. Notcutt. Six reflexed, 1, Mr. R. Burrell; 2, Mr. R. C. Notcutt; 3, Mr. F. Turner. Six bunches of single chrysanthemums, three trusses each, 1, Mr. G. S. Clarke; no other awards. Best chrysanthemum bloom in any amateur's collection, prize silver medal of the National Chrysanthemum Society, 1, Mr. C. H. Berners. Bridal bouquet, 1, Miss Gilbert; 2, Mrs. O. G. Orpen, West Bergholt; 3, Messrs. Frewer Bros., Stowmarket. Ball-room bouquet, 1, Miss Gilbert; 2, Mrs. O. G. Orpen; 3, Messrs. Frewer Bros. Basket of cut flowers most tastefully arranged (lady amateurs), 1, Mrs. O. G. Orpen; 2, Miss F. A. Roberts, Rose Hill House, Ipswich; 3, Miss B. Ridley, Helenscote, Henley Road, Ipswich. The most tasteful arrangement of cut blooms of chrysanthemums and any kind of foliage (lady amateurs), 1, Mrs. W. F. Paul, Orwell Lodge, Ipswich; 2, Mrs. Potter, Witnesham. Basket of autumn foliage and berries (lady amateurs), 1, Miss Gladys Foster-Melliar; 2, Miss Winifred Turner, Park Cottage, Bentley; 3, Miss Maud Miller, Bosmere House, Ipswich. Collection of cut chrysanthemums arranged for effect with foliage, space 5ft. by 3ft., 1, Mr. C. H. Berners; 2, Mr. R. C. Notcutt.—Fruit.—Collection of fruit, pines excluded (six distinct varieties), 1, Mr. C. H. Berners, Woolverstone Park, g. W. Messenger; no other entries. Three bunches of Alicante grapes, 1, Hon. W. Lowther, High House, Campsey Ashe, g. A. Andrews; 2, Mr. J. A. Burness, Melton Lodge, Woodbridge, g. T. King; 3, Mr. C. H. Berners. Three bunches of black grapes, any other variety, no first award; 2, Mr. C. H. Berners; no third. Three bunches of Muscat of Alexandria grapes, 1, Hon. W. Lowther; 2, Mr. J. May, Boughton Place, g. H. Storey; no third award. Three bunches of white grapes of any other variety, 1, Mr. C. H. Berners; no other awards. Six dishes of dessert apples, six of each variety, 1, Lord Gwydyr, Stoke Park, g. F. Cresswell; 2, Mr. W. L. Fox, Wherstead Road, g. Isaac Buttrum. Single dish of dessert apples of nine fruits, 1, Mr. A. J. Adcock, Felixstowe Road; 2, Mr. C. H. Berners; 3, Mr. G. Johnson. Six dishes of kitchen apples, 1, Mr. J. Woods, The Nurseries, Woodbridge, g. W. Moss; 2, Rev. A. R. Foster-Melliar, Sproughton Rectory; 3, Lord Gwydyr. Single dish of 9 fruits, 1, Mr. Hugh Turner, Bentley, g. F. Nicholls; 2, Mr. J. Woods; 3, Mr. A. Adcock. Six dishes of dessert pears, 6 of each variety, 1, Mr. C. H. Berners; 2, Mr. Geo. Johnson; 3, Lord Gwydyr. Single dish of dessert pears, 9 of each variety, 1, Hon. W. Lowther; 2, Mr. F. Corder, Royston House, Ipswich, g. W. Garnham; 3, Mr. George Gilbert, The Floral Nurseries, Ipswich. Single dish of baking pears of 9 fruits, 1, Mr. G. S. Clarke, Stanford House, Ipswich, g. G. Chaplin; 2, Mr. W. W. Parsons, Hawthorne Place, Woodbridge; 3, Mr. P. S. Bruff, Handford Lodge, g. D. Rolfe. Sample of pure beeswax, not less than 2lb., 1, Lord Gwydyr; 2, Mr. H. Kerridge, 2, Bank Street, Ipswich; 3, Mr. W. L. Fox. Best collection of comb honey, not less than 20lbs., Mr. Henry Kerridge. Six 1lb. jars of honey, 1, Miss K. Watkins, Purdis Hall, Nacton; 2, Mrs. C. E. Fisher, County Buildings, Ipswich; 3, Mr. Henry Kerridge. Six 1lb. sections of honey, 1, Miss K. Watkins; 2, Mr. J. H. Jarrold, Tattingstone. Vegetables.—Collection of vegetables, 8 varieties, only one sort of potatoes allowed (amateurs), 1, Lord Gwydyr; 2, Hon. W. Lowther; 3, Major J. E. W. Howey, the Grange, Melton, g. A. Sowman. Three heads of white celery, 1, Lord Gywydr; 2, Mr. F. Makins, Cross Keys Hotel, Ipswich, g. J. Daldry; 3, Mr. T. E. Mayhew, Hillside, Sproughton. Three heads of red celery, 1, Rev. H. W. Beauchamp; 2, Mr. J. Fincham, Nacton House, Nacton; 3, Lord Gwydyr. Six parsnips, 1, Mr. J. A. Burness; 2, Mr. C. Grimwood, Spring Vale, Sproughton; 3, Mr. J. Fincham. Six carrots, 1, Lord Gwydyr; 2, Mr. T. E. Mayhew; 3, Mr. W. L. Fox. Six onions, 1, Rev. A. C. Johnson; 2, Mr. T. S. Furniss; 3, Mr. J. W. Brett, 18, Salem Street, Ipswich. Three stalks of Brussels sprouts, 1, Lord Gwydyr; 2, Mr. Geo. S. Clarke; 3, Mr. W. L. Fox. Six round coloured potatoes, 1, Mr. J. Fincham; 2, Mr. J. A. Burness; 3, Mr. C. Grimwood. Six round white potatoes, 1, Lord Gwydyr; 2, Mr. J. Fincham; 3, Mr. C. H. Berners. Six kidney coloured potatoes, 1, Lord Gwydyr; 2, Mr. J. Fincham; 3, Mr. C. Grimwood. Six kidney white potatoes, 1, Lord Gwydyr; 2, Mr. J. A. Burness; 3, Mr. J. Fincham. Three cauliflowers, 1, Mr. J. Fincham; 2, Mr. A. Wagstaff; 3, Mr. W. L. Fox. One red cabbage, 1, Mr. F. Makins; 2, Mr. J. W. Brett; 3, Mr. Fredk. Pryke, Bramford. A salad, 1, Hon. W. Lowther; 2, Mr. P. S. Bruff; 3, Mr. Geo. Johnson.

HALESWORTH CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

A STRONG COMPETITOR FOR IPSWICH.

The success which energy and determination on the part of a few people can accomplish is truly surprising, but seldom has the truth of this assertion been more fully demonstrated than in the annual chrysanthemum show which was opened at Halesworth on Thursday last in the commodious Rifle Hall of that town. That a small country town can get together a collection of chrysanthemums such as those grouped at the second annual exhibition promoted by the Halesworth and District Chrysanthemum Society, speaks volumes for the indefatigable exertions of the hon. secretary and treasurer (Mr. J. B. Drane), and the thoroughgoing committee, of which Mr. B. Roe is chairman. The society, of which the Earl of Stradbroke is president, is in a sound position financially, but considering that this is only the second year of its existence, the progress made is marvellous. Last year the entries numbered only 46, while on Thursday they had risen to 123, the quality of the plants and blooms having proportionally improved in quality also. The show was divided into three sections, viz., an open class, a section for professional gardeners, market gardeners, and ladies and gentlemen employing gardeners and residing within ten miles of Halesworth Market Hill; and a class for cottagers resident within ten miles of the Market Place. With a heavy fall of rain in the early part of the day, the prospects of this year's show were far from encouraging, but a bright sunny, though cold afternoon had the effect of inducing a very numerous company, including all the leading families for many miles round, to visit the exhibition, which, irrespective of the meritorious character of the plants on view, was most attractively arranged.

THE JUDGES

were the Rev. R. G. Gorton, of Badingham, and Mr. W. Bransden (gardener to Mr. D. Parry Crooke, of Darsham House), and it is no figure of speech to say that these gentlemen were allotted an extremely thankless and exacting task; for, taking the exhibits as a whole, they certainly formed one of the finest collections of plants and flowers ever seen at a local show. Indeed Mr. Gorton (who is not only an enthusiastic grower, but also a well-known judge) gave it as his opinion that many of the exhibits were equal in quality to anything he saw at the Ipswich show the previous day. If the Halesworth Committee persevere in the coming years as they have done in their early existence it is beyond doubt that they will form a strong competitor with the more pretentious exhibition held annually at Ipswich. Cut blooms were a remarkably strong class, and such as to make the inhabitants of Halesworth highly satisfied with their undertaking. In this section the blooms of Mr. Alf. Bishop, of Bury St. Edmund's (a successful exhibitor at Ipswich, where he won premier honours), were notable and again secured the first prize, Dr. Warwick, of Halesworth, and the Rev. A. R. Upcher (one of the vice-presidents) being strong opponents and exhibiting several splendid specimens. Taken as a whole the cottagers' class was the most gratifying section of the show, and their exhibits of such a high standard of excellence as to make many gentlemen's gardeners envious. A group of chrysanthemums in pots, by Mr. R. Haward, were particularly noticeable and reflected the greatest possible credit upon the grower, who is a working man. They were all beautiful specimens and were worthy a place in any show in the country, the judges remarking that they would certainly secure a third award at any of the great chrysanthemum displays. The striking characteristic of Mr. Haward's plants was their excellent foliage—a point which many growers neglect. Good colour, depth and solidarity of flower are desirable, but full foliage is also necessary to perfect chrysanthemums. The groups in the open class were also a very fine selection, Dr. Warwick carrying off the first prize in consequence of the foliage of his plants being perfect. This gentleman also carried off the Society's prize for the

BEST BLOOM IN THE SHOW

with one of the well-known "Charles Davies" variety. Some beautifully-arranged epergnes and baskets were greatly admired, as was also a couple of well-trained standard chrysanthemums ("Mrs. Geo. Rundle" and "Mrs. Dixon") which Dr. Warwick placed in his collection, but not for competition. During the afternoon musical selections were discoursed by the band of the F Company 1st V.B. Suffolk Regiment, who were present by permission of Capt. Tuck. Full list of

PRIZE WINNERS, DIVISION I.

Cut blooms (open).—24 mixed, not more than two of one variety, Alfred Bishop, Bury St. Edmund's. 12 Japanese, distinct, A. Bishop. Pot plants, group arranged for effect, Dr. P. Warwick, Halesworth; 2, Rev. A. R. Upcher; 3, Mrs. Cross. Six Japanese, Dr. Warwick; 2, Misses Tuck; 3, Rev. A. R. Upcher. Six incurved, Rev. A. R. Upcher; 2, Dr. Warwick. Three Japanese, Dr. Warwick; 2, Misses Tuck; 3, Rev. A. R. Upcher. Three incurved, Dr. Warwick; 2, James Parry. Cut blooms, 24 mixed, Dr. Warwick; 2, Rev. A. R. Upcher; 3, Major C. J. Easton, Holton Hall. 12 Japanese, equal first, Dr. Warwick and Rev. A. R. Upcher; 3, J. Parry. 12 incurved, Dr. Warwick. Six Japanese, Dr. Warwick; 2, Misses Tuck; 3, J. Parry. Six incurved, Dr. Warwick. Arrangement of flowers, chiefly chrysanthemums, Mrs. Upcher; 2, Mrs. Percy Warwick. Special prize given by Dr. Warwick for the best bouquet, Mrs. P. Warwick. Society's special prize for best bloom selected from classes 11 to 16, Dr. Warwick.

DIVISION III.

Pot plants.—Group of plants arranged for effect, Robert Haward. Three Japanese, distinct, R. Haward; 3, B. Roe. Three incurved, 2, R. Haward. Cut blooms.—Six Japanese, A. Caton, Bulchamp; 2, K. Chapman; equal 3rd, E. Haward and J. C. Sharpin (Beccles). Six incurved, A. Caton; 2, J. C. Sharpin; 3, Chas. Gooch. Three Japanese, distinct, K. Chapman; 2, W. Aldous, Beccles. Three incurved, E. Haward; 2, W. Aldous; 3, Jas. Bishop. Arrangement of flowers, chiefly chrysanthemums, Miss Woods; 2, F. W. Hall; 3, R. Haward. Society's special prize for the best single bloom, any variety, to be selected from classes 23 to 26, K. Chapman. Special prizes given by Dr. Warwick for amateurs within five miles of Halesworth Market Hill, six pot plants (mixed varieties), R. Haward. Twelve cut blooms (mixed), A. Caton.

DIVISION IV. (COTTAGERS).

Three pot plants, any variety, Herbert Haward; 2, J. Nicker; 3, Mrs. R. Hull (Blyford). Six cut blooms, G. Cowles; 2, Herbert Haward; 3, W. Balls (Blyford). Six bunches, distinct, Herbert Haward; 2, Mrs. E. Spoore; 3, Lewis Hart (Sotherton). Arrangement of chrysanthemums, Mrs. R. Howell, Blyford; 2, L. Hart; 3, J. Nicker. Dr. Warwick's special prizes for bouquets, chiefly chrysanthemums, H. Haward; 2, Wm. Balls; 3, Mrs. R. Howell.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION AT BROCKFORD.

On Thursday week a most interesting event occurred in Brockford parish, which was none other than the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Catchpole, of the Tollgate Farm, where they have resided for 21 years. The aged couple are highly respected in the district, where they have spent the whole of their long lives. In early life Mr. Catchpole entered the service of the late Rev. R. Moore, rector of Wetheringsett, and very soon, by his honest and industrious conduct, won the entire confidence of his employer, so much so that at his death Mr. Catchpole was promoted to be coachman and gardener to Mrs. Moore, and remained so for between 20 and 30 years. Later, by another promotion, he became farm bailiff to the late Mr. Henry Brooke, J.P., of the Manor House, Wetheringsett, and son-in-law to his former employers, which post of trust he held with satisfaction to all concerned until he commenced business on his own account, as stated above. The aged couple were married at Wetheringsett Church on the 8th November, fifty years ago, by the Rev. R. Moore, and if ever a couple really deserved the Dunmow flitch of bacon, the faithful occupants of the Brockford old homestead are they. The marriage was blessed by two sons, who both live in the neighbourhood. Thursday, the golden wedding-day, was observed in good old English style. Friends from far and near assembled to do honour, and offer congratulations upon the auspicious occasion to an excellent repast, provided by the host and hostess. All who attended were extended a most hearty welcome, and among the guests who sat down were the Rev. C. F. Blyth, rector of the parish (who officiated as chairman), Mr. Robert Barnard, of Eye (vice-chairman, and a very old friend of Mr. and Mrs. Catchpole's), Messrs. Alfred and Arthur Catchpole (sons), and their four sons, Mrs. Blyth, Mrs. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Catchpole (Mellis), Mr. W. White (Gloucestershire), Mr. T. Baker (Catford, Kent), the Misses Baker (Felixstowe), Mr. and Mrs. Woodward (Wetheringsett Manor), and many others. The after-dinner proceedings were of a very convivial character, speech and song being happily blended, the Rector leading off with a touching address which he concluded by proposing the health and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Catchpole. It is needless to say that this met with a cordial response from all present, and for which Mr. Catchpole returned thanks in an appropriate and retrospective speech. Before sitting down he gratefully acknowledged on behalf of himself and his wife the more than forty choice golden wedding presents which kind friends had sent them, and which included a cheque, a magnificent album, two handsome epergnes, three inlaid spectacle cases, a smoking cap for Mr. Catchpole, and a dress cap for Mrs. Catchpole, and many others of a useful character. The day was a very happy one for all concerned and one that will be long remembered, and was terminated by the whole company joining in singing "God Save the Queen."

In washing, MATCHLESS CLEANSER is a perfect Treasure.
It saves much work and time, to use it is a pleasure.

THE PARISH COUNCILS.

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ADHERES TO THE SCALE.

The Local Government Act (1894) Committee reported to the quarterly meeting of the West Suffolk County Council on Tuesday that Mr. A. F. Vulliamy had written on behalf the Clerks to the Guardians and Local Boards in East and West Suffolk, stating that the expenses incurred by returning officers at the ensuing elections would be considerably in excess of the amounts which would be paid to them under the scale fixed by the Council, and that being the case they could not consent to act. The Committee unanimously adhered to the scale.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT HADLEIGH.

On Monday an enthusiastic meeting was held under the auspices of the Hadleigh Mutual Improvement Society in the Town Hall, to consider the provisions of the Local Government Act. The Rector of Hadleigh, the Very Rev. Dean Spooner, presided. In opening the proceedings, he repudiated the idea that the country was going to be injured by the Parish Councils. On the contrary, he believed good would be done, and that when those connected with what were called the labouring classes came on to these Councils they would find that the business of the parishes had in the past been as a general rule managed honestly and with a great deal of care.—Mr. Allport explained the provisions of the Act, and pointed out that there was one clause which affected all England alike, from the smallest country parish to the Metropolis itself, viz., that which altered the method of election and the qualification of Boards of Guardians. In Hadleigh, they would, unlike the rural parishes, elect Guardians as such. Their present Local Board would be the Urban District Council, and would be elected by the parochial electors, with an equality of voting power; while every elector, or every settled resident in Hadleigh, would be eligible as a candidate. There were certain powers transferred from the Magistrates, but they were powers seldom put in force, and the most important direct change would be that their Chairman would be a magistrate without having to possess the property qualification of other Justices. Replying to questions, he stated that the receipt of relief between July 15th, 1893, and July 15th, 1894, would disqualify from voting in the coming election, and receipt of relief between December 4th, 1893, and December 4th, 1894, would disqualify for candidature; but while medical relief did not disqualify for voting, it would for being a candidate.

ORFORD.

Much talk takes place over the new Act, very few being able to understand it. No one has as yet been put forward as a candidate, there being a certain amount of fear through the inability to understand the divers clauses.

PARISH MEETING AT SUDBOURNE.

A preliminary meeting was held at Sudbourne schools on Friday last, and, except for the labourers, the attendance was poor. Mr. W. Rackham was voted to the chair, and read a small pamphlet. A few minor points were discussed. Mr. Weston moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who thanked them for "proposing his health."

IMPORTANT MEETING AT LEISTON.

A public meeting convened by the overseers and guardians of the parish of Leiston was held in the Works Hall on Monday evening, the chair being taken by Alderman Frank Garrett. From 200 to 300 of the principal ratepayers were present, including Mr. T. Percy Borrett, C.C., Rev. B. W. Raven, Dr. E. D. Wallis, Messrs. S. Hunt, J. Grimsey, R. Sawer, E. Neave, F. Lemmon, T. P. Gooch, G. Garnham, J. B. Harrison, T. F. Nunn, G. Burrows, W. H. Borrett, J. Sherwood, J. Cornforth, W. Vale, W. H. Carr, I. Girling, A. M. Rope, H. P. Todd, A. Girdlestone, W. Wilkinson. The Chairman stated that they had met to discuss the new Parish Councils Act. On December 4th the nominations had to be handed in, and the work would be very considerable. The object of that meeting was therefore to make arrangements if possible to expedite and facilitate the proceedings. Leiston would elect the largest number of councillors allowed by the Act, viz., 15. His great desire was that the parishoners should work amicably if they could in the matter, and to let every section of the parish be represented on the Council, irrespective of politics or religion. (Hear, hear.) He particularly hoped that they would be able to arrange matters without a contest. He drew their attention to the fact that, although he was their chairman that evening, he was disqualified from serving on the Parish Council, because he was under a contract to supply the town with gas, and he could not serve thereon if it were the wish of the meeting that he should do so, unless that disqualification was first removed. He assured them, however, that his best services would be at their disposal, whether he was on the Council or not. (Applause.)—Mr. T. Percy Borrett read a carefully-prepared paper upon the working of the Act, detailing the principal features.—Mr. Carr asked whether the parish would have power to prevent encroachments upon its commons, pathways, and so on, and was answered in the affirmative by Mr. Garrett.—Mr. Lemmon acklowledgd Mr. Borrett's paper to be a straightforward interpretation of the Act as far as he had read it. He (Mr. Lemmon) thought it would be a great mistake to elect a chairman for the parish meeting from outside the Council, and to illustrate his meaning he said that suppose there was a number of the Councillors in favour of progress, and an even number for an "as you were" policy, the Chairman would have a casting vote.—Mr. Carr stated that he did not think there were two parties in Leiston—they were all for "progress." (Laughter and applause.)—Mr. Lemmon said that he was sure it would be their wish for Mr. Garrett to serve on the Parish Council, and he moved that steps should be taken to remove his disqualification. It was then unanimously resolved by the meeting that "Councillor Borrett petition the County Council on behalf of that meeting to remove the disqualification which prevented Mr. Frank Garrett from serving as parish councillor by reason of his being contractor for the supply of gas."—The nomination of three persons to represent Leiston on the District Council was then proceeded with. Several gentlemen present were strongly urged to take the position, but refused on the ground that Bulcamp, the place of meeting, was almost inaccessible from Leiston. Eventually it was decided to nominate Messrs. Frank Garrett, jun., F. Lemmon, and J. Grimsey as district councillors.—Mr. Jonas Semmons, the assistant surveyor, was nominated

CHAIRMAN FOR THE FIRST PARISH MEETING,

and Mr. Garrett having intimated that the Works Hall was at their disposal and he would consider it an honour for the meeting to be held there if they thought it a suitable place, it was unanimously resolved to hold the parish meeting in the Hall on Tuesday, December 4th, at seven p.m. A very lengthy discussion next ensued as to the method of nomination and election of the parish councillors, in which part was taken by Messrs. Carr, Neave, Lemmon, Wallis, W. H. Borrett, I. Girling, and others.—Mr. Lemmon could not promise that there would not be a contest, but he thought this would hardly be necessary if a perfectly satisfactory Committee could be appointed to take the 15 nominations.—Ultimately the meeting, on the proposal of Mr. Lemmon, seconded by Mr. W. H. Borrett, passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting appoint a committee to nominate 15 persons to serve as parish councillors, it being understood that this meeting does not absolutely pledge itself to agree to these nominations." The meeting then elected the following 30 gentlemen as a committee to nominate the 15 parish councillors:—Messrs. J. Alcock, F. Andrews, J. Baylis, T. Percy Borrett, W. H. Borrett, W. H. Carr, Dr. Cooke, John Cornforth, G. Garnham, F. Garrett, A. Gibbs, Ishmael Girling, John Grimsey, J. B. Harrison, M. Harper, E. Hodgson, S. Hunt, Wm. Kemp, B. Kindred, F. Lemmon, G. Lord, E. Neave, G. Pillar, Robert Sawer, J. Sherwood, N. Snowden, W. Vale, Dr. Wallis, F. G. Weston, and W. Wilkinson.—The meeting was brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks accorded to the Chairman for presiding, and to Mr. Percy Borrett for his paper.

WORKING-CLASS CANDIDATES FOR WICKHAM MARKET.

On Tuesday evening, a meeting of working men was held at the Foresters' Hall, Wickham Market, to consider the representation of the working classes on the Council. Resolutions were carried affirming that working men as a body be fairly represented on the Parish Council; that a Committee of nine persons be formed to select the candidates; and that the Committee be empowered to select thirteen names for nomination as candidates, to be submitted to a future meeting." The following were the nine representatives chosen to act on the Committee:—From the Oddfellows, Mr. G. Denny; Foresters, Mr. J. A. Gower; Rationals, Mr. G. Beck; Chapel Club, Mr. C. Wardley; Provident, Mr. L. Noy; Co-operative, Mr. E. A. Gower; Labourers' Union, Mr. W. Finch; Prudential, Mr. J. W. Freeman; the people, Mr. F. Dale.

WOODBRIDGE LOCAL BOARD CLERK AS RETURNING OFFICER.

At a special meeting of the Woodbridge Local Board, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Carthew presiding, the Clerk (Mr. Walter Brooke, consented to act as returning officer at the forthcoming election.

APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICER FOR HOXNE.

At the meeting of the Hoxne Board of Guardians, on Monday, three applications were read for the appointment of Returning Officer for the coming election of Parish and District Councils, and Mr. C. W. White, of Brundish, was elected.

LECTURE AT WETHERINGSETT.

On Monday evening, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, a large number of farmers, tradesmen and labourers assembled at the Schoolroom to hear the rector, the Rev. C. F. Blyth, explain the principal provisions of the Parish Councils Act which will shortly come into operation. The Rector gave a clear exposition of the Act as it affected their parish, saying he hoped it would be put into operation without a contest and worked amicably for the benefit of all concerned. As for himself, he had not come to speak to any one class; he was simply in the hands of the parishioners. If they wished him to assist, either as chairman or otherwise, in carrying the Act out in their parish he was quite willing to do so; but if on the other hand they wished him to stand on one side, he was perfectly ready to do that also. His only care was the welfare of the parish. At the close some questions were put and ably answered by the Rector. The number of councillors for this parish will be eleven. The lecturer was heartily thanked on the motion of Mr. T. Lingwood, seconded by Mr. W. T. S. Peck.

BREDFIELD.

A meeting to consider the provisions of the Parish Councils Act was held in the Schoolroom, Bredfield, on Wednesday. The chair was taken by the Rector, the Rev. C. R. Wood, and Mr. R. Holmes White, of Boulge Hall, gave an able exposition of the various provisions of this Act, which was listened to with great attention by a numerous audience. Several questions were asked at the close, and a hearty vote of thanks accorded to Mr. White for his kindness in attending the meeting.

BRICET.

A meeting was held at Bricet Schoolroom last week, when the Rev. F. Lee explained the principal features of the Parish and District Councils Act. There was a very meagre attendance.

ADJOURNED MEETING AT YOXFORD.

On Wednesday an adjourned meeting was held at the Yoxford Board Schoolroom, Captain Wilmer presiding.—The following resolution was proposed by Mr. M. Clouting, and seconded by Mr. Tripp:—"That this Committee shall determine by a show of hands whether or not the 13 candidates be selected out of the 20 nominated at the meeting of the 7th November last." The resolution was lost by a majority of 22 to 13.—A resolution was then proposed by Capt. Wilmer, and seconded by Mr. Clarke, that votes be recorded by a show of hands for each candidate nominated seriatim, in the order in which he was nominated at the meeting of 7th November. The votes recorded were as follows:—Mr. H. Gunn 20, Mr. G. Newson 13, Mr. W. Short 20, Mr. G. Holmes 20, Mr. H. Edwards 20, Mr. W. Leverett 20, Mr. T. Lomax 20, Mr. A. Cutting 20, Sir R. Blois, Bart., 10, Mr. Phillips 0, Mr. C. Chilvers 20, Mr. J. Green 0, Mr. R. Green 20, Mr. J. Last 20, Rev. C. Pollard 2, Rev. M. D. Lines 0, Mr. F. E. Holland 5, Mr. John Lewis 20, Mr. H. Clarke 20, and Mr. E. W. Wright 9.—It was proposed by Mr. Mountain, and seconded by Mr. Ward, that the 13 candidates against whose names the largest number of votes are recorded be selected to serve on the Parish Council, and that their names be submitted to a meeting next Saturday.

IPSWICH AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

OBJECTIONS TO BOUNDARIES.

"GIVEN AWAY BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE."

Mr. James Stewart Davy, one of the Local Government Board Inspectors, on Tuesday conducted an inquiry, at the Ipswich Town Hall, into the proposed annexation of certain parts of the parishes of Sproughton and Belstead to the parish of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, an order to which effect had been made by the East Suffolk Joint Committee and the Ipswich Town Council. The proposal was opposed by the Samford Union Board of Guardians and county electors in the parishes named. Mr. Will. Bantoft and Mr. A. T. Cobbold appeared for the Joint Committee; Mr. F. C. Ward for the Samford Board of Guardians, and Mr. A. F. Vulliamy for the Ipswich Board. Amongst those present were the Rev. J. H. Hocking, Mr. Alfred Harwood, Alderman J. H. Josselyn, Rev. A. C. Foster-Melliar, Mr. George Fiske, and others.—The Commissioner at the outset stated that the order would stand until confirmed or rejected by the Local Government Board, and he called upon the appellants to state their cause of objection to the scheme.—Mr. Ward, who also appeared for Lord Gwydr, lord of the manor, opened the case for the objectors, and it appeared from his statement that under the Local Government Act, 1894, the Joint Committee of the County Council and the Ipswich Corporation propose to include for all purposes, within the borough of Ipswich, certain portions of the parishes of Belstead and Sproughton which are now, so far as local government is concerned, partly in and partly out of the borough. In Belstead the

AREA AFFECTED IS 15 ACRES

and part of a house, the value of the property being assessed at £31; in Sproughton the area is 265 acres (out of a total of 2,344), with two houses and a farm, altogether of the rateable value of £338. The contention of Mr. Ward was that the part of Belstead referred to is an uninhabited, purely rural and agricultural district, and that the owners and occupiers ought not to be liable to pay the rates imposed upon the urban district of Ipswich, where roads and footpaths, schools and a museum, and other advantages were provided from which the Belstead people obtained no benefit.—The Commissioner pointed out that the Belstead people already paid the borough rate and a certain proportion of the general district rate; therefore that did not affect the matter in dispute.—Mr. Alfred Harwood observed that the taking over of this portion of the parish would mean a loss to the parish of a contribution to the highway and school rates.—The Commissioner enquired whether it was possible that the owners and occupiers of Belstead had been in the habit of

PAYING TWICE OVER

for the same thing?—Mr. Harwood: They have always contributed to our highway and school rates.—The Town Clerk: And they have always paid our precepts for rates, which are devoted, amongst other things, to the same purposes. (Laughter.) I have this morning served a precept upon Mr. Harwood as overseer, and he made no objection.—This being admittedly the existing state of things, Mr. Cobbold contended that it was desirable to retain the present county boundaries.—The Town Clerk supported the proposal, and said that Belstead shared in the social and shopping privileges enjoyed by Ipswich, and to some extent in the advantages of the well-lighted streets and well-kept roads of the borough. (Laughter, and a Voice: "Yes! Down the hill against my house.")—Mr. A. F. Vulliamy said that the Act of Parliament now divided the parish into two portions—one outside and the other inside the borough boundary, and the question was whether the little bit of Belstead within the borough should continue to be a separate and distinct parish for poor-law purposes in the Samford Union, or whether it should be added to a parish which formed part of the Ipswich Union. If the latter course were not taken,

THE POSITION WOULD BE UTTERLY ABSURD.

There must be a Guardian elected for this little bit of parish, and a polling station must be provided, in order that the only two people who had a right to vote might exercise their privilege. (Laughter.) This part of the parish would gain rather than lose by being transferred to the Ipswich Union.—The Commissioner observed that the borough of Ipswich embraced an abnormal area of agricultural land, and instead of having a purely urban population, comprised a large rural population as well. The rural population had to contribute to the town rates, except to the extent that land paid only one-fourth of the sanitary rate. Belstead and Sproughton people really wanted to be taken out of the borough, and that could only be done by a totally different inquiry.—The Rev. J. H. Hocking candidly admitted that the object of the petition was to protect the country people from having to contribute towards the purely urban expenses of Ipswich. They had since learned that this was not, perhaps, the proper or most effective step to take, but he thought that they might now ask the Board to suspend the operation of the order applied for, so that the inhabitants of Belstead might have an opportunity of

GOING TO WORK IN SOME OTHER WAY.

Similar arguments were repeated in favour of Sproughton, and the Rev. A. C. Foster-Melliar spoke at some length, contending that the parish ought not to be called upon to show cause against this alteration, that it was for the people who proposed to make this robbery, as he ventured to call it, to show cause why they should do such a thing. It never seemed to occur to the representatives of Ipswich that their new municipal boundaries could be as easily altered as the more ancient boundaries of the parish, and that the generous and proper alternative under this Act was to surrender this land to Sproughton and not to absorb it in the big borough of Ipswich. He quoted from parish records to show that Sproughton had always resisted all attempts at absorption into the borough.—Mr. Alfred Harwood also argued the case of the parishioners, saying that amongst many of them there was a feeling that they had been "given away" by the Joint Committee.—The Town Clerk resented the statement, and the Inspector, in closing the inquiry, stated in reply to Mr. Cobbold, who was anxious about the appointment of a Guardian for the fifteen uninhabited acres at Belstead, that a decision would almost certainly be given at once.

IPSWICH WOMAN SENT TO PRISON.

COULD NOT KEEP FROM DRINK.

Annie Allard, of 3, Duke Street, Ipswich, a married woman, pleaded guilty at the Borough Police Court on Monday, to a couple of audacious robberies.—H. E. Orvis, of 117, Tower Ramparts, stated that at half-past seven o'clock in the morning he was lying on a couch in the front room of his mother's house when the prisoner, who had occasionally been employed at the house, walked into the room. She asked "If they were up," and seeing no one in the room, and probably not hearing his response, she took a shirt from the linen horse and departed.—Elizabeth Cattermole, of Dedham Place, Fore Street, deposed that in the evening she put to dry in the back premises a dress which she valued at 4s. The next morning it was gone. This article and the shirt were produced by Mrs. Smith, wife of a travelling hawker, who had bought them of the prisoner for sixpence, asking no questions.—Mrs. Smith, with a semblance of childish simplicity very rare among gipsies, protested that when she bought the goods she did not know "the vally" of them.—"Did she not think they were worth more than sixpence?" demanded one of the Magistrates.—"They might have been," was her careless response.—The prisoner, with an air of injured innocence, said her husband had turned her out of doors, and she committed the thefts in desperation.—Asked if there was any truth in this story, Sergt. Grimwood said that so far from turning her out, the husband would be very glad to have her at home, but she was frequently away drinking. Several previous convictions being recorded, she was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in each case, the sentences to run consecutively.

SINGULAR CLAIM AT IPSWICH COUNTY COURT.

TRANSLATING A SHIP'S LOG.

On Wednesday at the Ipswich County Court, before his Honour Judge Eardly Wilmot, Edward Charles Alexander, steward on the Merrimac, living at 5, Burrell Road, sued Ebenezer Robertson, Lloyd's surveyor at Ipswich, to recover £7 9s. 2d. for services rendered and expenses incurred in regard to the translation from Italian of the four months' log of a vessel arriving at Ipswich in August last year from Montevideo, with a cargo of wheat, about which there was a dispute.—Mr. Bingley, barrister (instructed by Mr. F. K. Frost), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. Marshall was for the defendant.—Plaintiff said he spent 33 years abroad, principally in Italy. He received instructions from the defendant to make a written translation of the log. This he agreed to do, if he had the assistance of the captain as to nautical terms, but said it would take about ten days. Defendant said he would require it in 48 hours, and plaintiff said he must have assistance. Defendant agreed that he should employ a young man named Martin, and spare no expense. The captain of the vessel said neither he nor his mate could be present at the translation, and he could not give the log up. He informed Mr. Robertson that he could not go on with the translation, and he said, "Wait for my order, and I will communicate with London."

PLAINTIFF WAITED THREE DAYS,

but when he asked defendant for payment he refused, and said he had done nothing, but plaintiff pointed out that he had been waiting for his orders, and had been put to expenses, including the provision of a substitute for himself and Martin on board the Merrimac.—Capt. Toves, of the Merrimac, spoke to the length of plaintiff's and Martin's absences from the ship.—Mr. Marshall, on behalf of the defendant, said Mr. Robertson thought Alexander could not do the translation, and afterwards found he was incapable.—His Honour said the defendant should not have kept the plaintiff waiting three days.—Mr. Robertson contradicted everything stated by plaintiff.—Mr. Bacon, Mr. E. B. Lewcock, and Mr. W. H. Orvis were called as to what transpired at an interview in Mr. Lewcock's office.—His Honour said it was clear there had been a breach of contract, and he gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £4, and allowed all costs connected with the action.

HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
At 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, and 2/- per lb. By Leading Grocers.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN AN IPSWICH SCHOOL.

A TEACHER HEAVILY FINED.

SEVERE MAGISTERIAL REPRIMAND.

Albert Henry Moyes, a pupil teacher at Argyle Street Board School, Ipswich, living in Woodbridge Road, was summoned to the Ipswich Police Court on Thursday for assaulting one of the boys attending the school, named Samuel Burrell, of 9, Ernest Street. On Monday afternoon the complainant stated he was waiting in the porch with other boys to be admitted into school. The boys in the first and second standards were first allowed into school, and while he was standing in the porch until the fifth standard boys were permitted to enter, the defendant came up and struck him on the side of the face with his hands. The boy made a grimace at the teacher, who immediately seized the lad by the back of the neck and ran him into the school, when he slipped against the harmonium. The defendant, taking hold of the boy by one of his arms and legs, knocked him against the master's desk. The complainant struggled; he admitted that in his endeavour to get away he kicked at the teacher. He then received another blow on the side of the head, which was the

CAUSE OF HIS BLACK EYE.

—Two school mates named Bertie Penny and Arthur Roper, who witnessed the affair, gave corroborative testimony.—The defendant said as the boys were entering the school, the complainant tried to interfere with another lad, and to prevent him doing so he pushed him back. He shook the boy, who tried to kick him, and when in school he boxed the boy's ears slightly. The complainant again plunged and kicked, and Moyes acknowledged striking him across the head and back. He felt convinced that the present marks of discolouration on the boy's face were not the result of his blows.—Charles William Orford, another pupil-teacher in the same school, saw the defendant bring the boy into the school, and said it was not till the complainant had kicked the defendant that the latter boxed his ears. The boy only received a slight pat on the head when against the master's desk.—The assistant master, Mr. P. C. Heppard, offered similar evidence to the previous witness.—The Mayor said the charge was a serious one; he pointed out to the defendant that his own witnesses confirmed the complainant's statement. He said it was not a proper insinuation for him to make in saying that the discolouration on the boy's face was caused in some other way than by the blows. Indicating to the defendant the serious nature of the charge, the Mayor said it was an

ABOMINABLE THING FOR A MASTER,

even though he had the authority to administer corporal punishment, to strike a pupil about the head and ears. As for him, a subordinate, taking the law into his own hands, there was no defence at all. While reminding Moyes that cases had occurred of total deafness resulting to scholars who had received a blow on the ear, the Mayor said there was no excuse whatever for him, in the position he had assumed. Having remarked on the serious results following loss of temper on the part of a schoolmaster or teacher, the Mayor said the Magistrates had decided not to deal with him severely, but if a case of a similar nature was brought against him at any future time, he would receive the utmost rigour of the law.—A fine of 40s. with 18s. 6d. costs was imposed, or one month's imprisonment.—A fortnight was allowed for payment of the fine.

WOMAN'S WAYS AND WORK.

O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee
To temper man; we had been brutes without you.
Thomas Otway.

The Queen will formally receive the Swazi Chiefs at Windsor Castle next week.

It is said that according to present arrangements the marriage of the Czar Nicholas and Princess Alix will take place as quietly as possible at St. Petersburg on November 24th. The bride will be given away by her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and is to be supported by her Uncles, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Coburg.

On Saturday afternoon last the Duchess of Teck opened the new Oxford Club House that has been recently erected at Bethnal Green. The Oxford House Club is one of the oldest institutions of its kind. It is a centre for religious, social, and educational work in the East End of London, where Oxford men may take part in the social and religious work of the Church among the densely populated regions of poorer London. Until the new Club House was built, the members of the Club were very inadequately lodged; this will no longer be the case, as the new building is large and commodious. In it will be held religious services, social meetings, lectures, concerts, &c. Athletics and healthy out-door games, as well as more intellectual amusements, are all encouraged amongst the East End people by the members of the Oxford House Club.

In connection with the Oxford House Club is a Ladies' Settlement, an interesting account of which was given in the *Guardian* of November 7th. It was established to enable ladies of leisure and experience to do work amongst the women and girls of the East End, such as the residents at the Oxford House do amongst the boys and men. The Ladies' Settlement is at St. Margaret's House, 4, Victoria Park Square, twenty minutes by omnibus from Liverpool Street. There are now nine residents at St. Margaret's, who each pay a pound per week for household expenses.

These ladies are allotted as visitors to different parishes. They each hold a mothers' meeting once a week, and various other classes. They have a juniors' guild for girls under 13, and a senior club for elder girls. Recreation is not overlooked as regards these girls, the little ones having one afternoon every week devoted to playing games. Dancing is the favourite amusement of the elder girls; they also enjoy singing classes if they are not made too scientific.

At St. Margaret's Home, Bethnal Green, is to be found a niche and plenty of work along with it for any woman who has hitherto felt herself "superfluous."

N.B.—Anyone with a garden who is kind enough to send flowers to St. Margaret's Home will find that they are "enormously appreciated."

At Oxford, on Saturday last, Mr. Geoffrey Drage, secretary of the Labour Commission, addressed the students of Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville College upon the subject of the employment of women. He said that the Labour Commission had been the first public body to employ women, and that in a large number, and in the highly skilled as well as the routine work of an office. The result was successful, and in his report the Secretary paid the highest tribute to the work of the women.

Mr. Drage proceeded to pay a graceful compliment to St. Margaret's Hall, saying that no other institution turned out so distinct a type, not only as regards actual learning, but also as regards those qualities which were indispensable in a public department—namely, patience, dignity, reticence, public spirit and common sense."

A Blackburn Magistrate having to sentence some boys for picking women's pockets, made the occasion an opportunity of inveighing against what he termed the ridiculous pockets worn by women in the back of their gowns. "Men," said he, with air of superiority, "never carry their purses in their coat tail pocket; surely dressmakers can invent some better and safer place for a lady's pocket than that which of late has been the fashion. All the same, we think we have before now heard of even men losing their purses and watches, although well carried to the front. We do not ourselves believe that the position of the pocket has much effect upon pick-pocketing. As long as a thief knows where the pocket is, be it on man or woman, so surely will he pick it should he get the chance.

The question of "tips" has been agitating the social world lately. At this season of the year, when country house visits are in full swing, "tips" are a really serious item in the expenditure of those who visit much. Tips may even be a cause of real pain and worry to a shy girl or a lady whose purse is not too well filled, but who, while wishing not to be mean, yet desires not to give more than is necessary.

It has been suggested by writers in one or two papers that a box placed in the hall, into which visitors are requested to place their gratuities, might be a way out of the difficulty; the amount found in the box to be afterwards divided amongst all the servants, so as not to benefit only the favoured few. The fear is that the box would act upon some people, as regards tips, in much the same way as the substitution of bags for almsdishes has acted as regards offertories. The bag receives the modest threepenny bit, whereas upon the plate is placed the more ostentatious shilling.

Rose colour seems to be more than ever used in millinery. At Messrs. Footman and Pretty's, Waterloo House, we saw a very happy combination of colour in a bonnet. The foundation of the bonnet was dead leaf brown velvet, and it was trimmed with a sable tail, a knot of rose velvet and a white aigrette, with a touch of the necessary steel in the form of a buckle. In a window of the same establishment we saw a pretty reseda green silk blouse, with a deep cream guipure collar; also two pretty children's pelisses, both in green cloth, one reseda, the other a brighter green. They were trimmed with narrow dark grey fur, and one had a triple collar edged with the fur.

Messrs. Fish has a window full of silks in lovely shades for evening wear. Some are plain, some ribbed, some figured. A novelty displayed in the same window was a floral trimming, like the petals of a chrysanthemum, forming a fringe of about four inches deep. This trimming would be very effective upon a gown made up from one of the pretty silks.

The skirts of evening gowns are made very full, and with no train, only slightly on the ground at the back. The sleeves are one very large puff gathered into a tight band just above the elbow. Bodices should be cut open in a wide, but not very low, square; they end at the waist. A pretty gown could be made of the grass-green brocaded silk exhibited by Messrs. Fish. The skirt plain and full, with a two-inch roll of dark green velvet round the bottom edge. A similar band of velvet coming round the sleeves over the shoulders, but not across the back or front of the square cut bodice; a similar band again round the sleeves at the elbow. The back of the bodice should be finished off with passementerie to match the silk, and the same in front, where also might be placed a fringe of the chrysanthemum trimming in pale pink.

A young girl at the Chrysanthemum Show on Tuesday presented a striking and effective appearance in a scarlet jacket and a large black felt hat with scarlet crown and large tuft of scarlet ostrich tips.

CLELIA.

Dirt think itself the most abused
When MATCHLESS CLEANSER SOAP is used.

AGRICULTURE IN SUFFOLK.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Lightning, thunder, floods! Such is the meteorological record for the second week in November. I might have added wind, which, in the words of the old sailor, has "thundered at the cliffs as if to knock them down." There has been a terrible night or two, and some of us have had a few anxious thoughts about poor fellows on the briny, though landlubbers such as we can know but little about the terrors of the sea. The nearest approach to it, so far, at least, as many inland farmers are concerned, are the acres of water to be seen on the lowlands as we drive along the roads, the result of repeated downfalls of rains, which were anything but "dainty April showers." The complaint hitherto has been, or, rather, we have been led to believe by those who appear familiar with the meanderings of waters a few feet below the surface—how many I do not know—that the lower springs have not yet got into healthy or free working. If the cause of this is the want of supply from above, there won't surely be much cause for complaint on that score if "the weather holds" like it is at the time I am writing. This is what the *Standard* correspondent says in reference to the weather, and I give it because that gentleman has greater opportunity of judging of the condition of

AFFAIRS IN OTHER PARTS

of the country than I have. He says:—"Another week has been added to the prolonged period of rainy weather, and field work has been pretty well at a standstill in most parts of the country. Where farmers have taken advantage of a few hours 'absence of rain' to store the residue of their mangolds the carting has been done at the cost of much damage to the land, and there are still many crops in the fields, and even potatoes are not yet all secured. As to wheat-sowing, it has been quite impracticable on heavy soils, and ploughing has been greatly hindered. Whatever the records of rainfall may say, for frequency of downpours the year 1894 will certainly stand exceptionally high. Except for a portion of September, there has been no settled fine weather in the greater part of England since the middle of April. Rainfall measurements were above the average in most districts in May, June, July, and August, and in many in October also; while November bids fair to prove one of the wettest months of the year. But, as already observed, it is the frequency of rainstorms for which the year has been the most remarkable, and which has rendered the season peculiarly

HARASSING TO FARMERS.

When a great quantity of rain falls in a day or two, a large portion of it runs off the land; but when the same quantity is spread over two or three weeks, it is enough to keep the land constantly wet and unfitted for advantageous cultivation. A wet autumn is a very bad preparation for the following year's crops, not only because of its effect upon the sowing of its own period, but also because it renders impossible the ploughing of land for spring corn and roots in good condition before the time of hard frost or snow is to be expected. In feeding sheep on turnips, too, a great deal of damage is done to the soil in a wet autumn, while the sheep necessarily swallow a good deal of dirt, which is not conducive to their health, but often causes losses among them. Under existing conditions it is advisable, even at a serious expense for labour, to pull the turnips and cart them on to a dry meadow for the sheep. This plan, however, has a special disadvantage, apart from its costliness, as the manuring is lost to the turnip field, and may not be needed on the meadow. For many reasons, then, farmers are longing for dry weather." Reports of this kind must have a special interest to most of us, because, reading between the lines, we discover in other parts of England a different condition of things agricultural from those which obtain in East Anglia. It has often been the subject of remark that agriculturists all over the kingdom cannot be brought to agree to co-operate upon matters in reference to which the outside public have an idea there is a perfect identity of interest. At the last meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture in London abundant evidence was afforded that the interests of agriculturists in various parts of the country are as wide as the poles. In the discussion of certain amendments in the

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT,

for instance, there were gentlemen who, speaking of their respective districts, were in the position to represent a great eagerness on the part of farmers to acquire land. Representatives from the Eastern Counties had to tell a very different tale, and they had not very far to go for examples. The gentlemen from the grass country and from districts more thickly populated than this were very quickly assured that instead of the landlord being master of the position and able, as once upon a time, to insert the ridiculous clauses in the agreements which some gentlemen assured the Chamber was done at the present time, the saddle was rather on the other horse, and that landlords and their agents were in these parts in the habit of speaking with bated breath about giving notice to a tenant who "even made an attempt" at paying his rent. There is a pretty general agreement amongst Eastern Counties farmers as to what their requirements are. I could enumerate them if I had time, room, and the inclination, but the outlook is not very cheering—we have "champed" the thing over *ad nauseam*, and we want something more palatable than what as boys at school we used to call "resurrection pie." There was a good deal going on in the great Metropolis last week in reference to matters appertaining to the agriculture of the kingdom directly and indirectly. The present and future

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

was one of the themes which received earnest consideration during the busy agricultural week. Mr. Henry Rew (whose official standing amongst the *élite* of the agricultural world gives him a rare opportunity of making observations all round) read a paper on the "Agricultural Labourer" at the Farmers' Club. This is a subject which everyone would not care to tackle. Mr. Rew was able to point to various features which had come out during the investigations of the Labour Commission, and he was able to point to the rather significant fact that labourers, at least up to the autumn of 1892, had improved their position, this improvement assuming the form, not only of an advance in money, but in the purchasing power of that money. Well, no one grudges this satisfactory state of things were it not for the fact that this improvement, so far as the labourer is concerned, is made free use of to show that the proposed changes for the benefit of agriculture are not necessary. The tendency of the times has been against the labourer, as well as the employer, in the interval since 1892, and the sympathy of the public may have gone out somewhat towards the labourer. This, however, is a matter as to which hasty judgment is altogether out of the question. Let me say at once that I am in the position of saying that there is not an employer who is not positively ashamed—nay, grieved—to be in the humiliating position of having to say to a good man that the times will

NOT ADMIT OF THE POSSIBILITY OF HIS PAYING

more than 9s. or 10s. a week. I picture to myself a little scene which occurred in the kitchen of as hospitable a farm homestead as there is in the county. The men had assembled, the master came in, and the question was whether the men should take 9s. a week all round or some of them should be discharged, so that those remaining might continue on at the rate of wage they had been receiving. "If there are some" (said the master, who did not "like himself") "who do not care to take the 9s. I shall say something." After calmly considering the situation, one or two of the men said, "What would you say, master?" "Why," was the reply, "I should go upon my knees and say, 'Thank you,'" the inference being, of course, that he should for the time being be heartily glad to be relieved of so much of the drain every Saturday night. There is no disguising the fact that the depression has at last reached the labourer, who has thus far been sailing in comparatively smooth waters. Now the winds are contrary to him, the agricultural sea is uproarious, and there are others besides the farmers who are "catching at straws," as employers have before now been pictured as doing.

COMMONERS' RIGHTS AT RUSHMERE.

THE HEATH AS A GOLF GROUND.

The right of the Marquis of Bristol to claim Rushmere heath as part of his manor has, as *Journal* readers will remember, long been a contentious question, but the subject has again forced itself upon the public attention in a new form. A fortnight ago a number of Ipswich gentlemen decided to establish a golf club, and they subsequently selected Rushmere Heath as a suitable site for the links. They approached the Rushmere parish commoners with the view of securing a site, offering £30 as compensation. On Friday a well-attended meeting of commoners was held to consider the application, when it was reported that the Marquis of Bristol was willing to forward the movement, provided his right to the common was recognised. Mr. R. L. Everett, M.P., presided, and the proceedings at times became very exciting. Eventually, after a discussion lasting two and a half hours, the following resolution was adopted by a majority of ten:—"That we, the commoners of Rushmere, having before us the offer of £30 to £40 per annum from the Ipswich Golf Club, hereby agree to ask Lord Bristol's consent to lay down a course, on the condition that he will undertake in writing not in any way to interfere with or diminish our rights as now existing as commoners over Rushmere Heath." A Committee was formed to carry this into effect.

Teach children to be careful of their teeth and to prevent decay, with its consequent trouble and expense, by using Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder, the best preservative. Largest sale of any dentifrice.—In 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1lb. 5s. tins by Chemists, &c., or 1s. 3d., post free for value, F. C. CALVERT and Co., Manchester.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY NOTES.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

As we recently mentioned in these columns, Oddfellows, Foresters and other friendly society brethren are forbidden to introduce politics into their lodge meetings, but that does not prevent them exercising the rights of citizenship in matters affecting the welfare of the community in which they live as a whole. Some of the most clear headed and shrewd members of local governing bodies are friendly society men, and the question has suggested itself, why not extend their sphere of service to the new parish and rural district Councils? We notice that in Essex—at Burnham-on-Crouch—where there is a prosperous court of Foresters, much interest is being taken in the forthcoming parish council elections, and that the court intends to nominate several candidates. As members of a great order in close sympathy with the labouring classes, no doubt there are very many eligible candidates; but we hope the court, as such, will not venture on such treacherous ground. Political feeling will doubtless be infused into the contest, if any, and the chances are that the court, as a whole, will have to bear the onus of creating political strife.

Another friendly society official in the Eastern Counties has gone wrong. This time the "Crown" Court of the A.O.F., Loughton, are the sufferers by the loss of nearly £60. The defaulter was a bootmaker, 53 years of age, named John Wm. Parker, who was on Saturday indicted at the Essex Assizes for converting to his own use monies of the Court of which he was trustee, amounting to £58 15s. In addition to being trustee, the prisoner also acted as minute secretary and treasurer *pro tem*. When the time arrived for auditing the books, Parker made an excuse that he was ill, but it afterwards transpired that he had absconded, he being eventually apprehended at Lewisham. In defence of the prisoner, Lord Robert Cecil contended that there was no case, firstly because the prisoner was not a servant or clerk of the trustees; and that as prisoner acknowledged the receipt of the monies as a trustee and not on account of anyone else, there was no proof of embezzlement. Baron Pollock was satisfied that the indictment was valid, and Parker being found guilty, his lordship sentenced the prisoner to ten months' hard labour. Parker, it transpired, had previously served five years' penal servitude, but the case only served to once more prove the fallacy of Courts and lodges investing too great a confidence in individual officers.

Court 8,203 "Isabel Gurney," A.O.F., the first female Foresters' Court established in East Anglia, celebrated its first anniversary at Norwich last week. Although only twelve months have elapsed since its inauguration the "Isabel Gurney" is now the largest female Court in the Order, and can boast a record unequalled by any other Court, male or female, having initiated over 170 members since its establishment and placed a sum of £55 in the bank, besides having money in hand to meet emergencies. Norwich will prove a worthy example for the Ipswich female Foresters.

In the course of an important conference at Witham, on Monday, on the question of old age pensions and parish relief, a worthy tribute was paid to our friendly societies for the share they had taken in keeping the wolf from the door of many an aged member. Coming to the practical application of old age pensions, Canon Snell strongly urged the advisability of making use of friendly societies and Post Office machinery already in existence. There were in the kingdom eight and a quarter millions of working people—or eight out of ten—who belonged to clubs of some kind or other, with a capital of over 20 millions of money. It would be an utter impossibility to do away with these—(hear, hear)—as members would not join a new one. Rate and State help should only be given after a man had earned it by keeping up his club payments. A resolution approving the principle of old age pensions and agreeing that friendly societies were the best means of securing their adoption was heartily carried.

Next Monday week has been fixed for the opening of the new Lodge of the Manchester Unity Oddfellows at the Red Lion Hotel, Bramford Road, Ipswich. There is little doubt that the Lodge will receive hearty support from that part of the borough.

Monday was another red-letter day, when the Deputy-Grand Master of the Manchester Unity (Bro. W. Orford White, J.P.), on Monday paid a surprise visit to Saxmundham, and met with a very cordial reception from the brethren of "Fidelity" Lodge. This was the first time in its history that the Lodge had been honoured by a visit from a Deputy-Grand Master. Bro. William Jordan, P.P.G.M., who presided, remarked that the presence of the Deputy-Grand Master of the Unity at a meeting called to discuss "Oddfellowship" was very desirable and greatly appreciated. Interesting papers on the principles of the Order were read by Bros. W. Harvey and Alfred Andrews, and in a discussion which followed, the Chairman, P.G.'s Bros. Eastaugh, H. Hayward, and Geo. Easey took part. This is a step in the right direction, and cannot fail to widen the interest in friendly society work. This was followed by an address by the Deputy G.M., who received Lodge honours. He complimented the young brethren who had read excellent papers and the Lodge generally upon its energetic management. Dealing with the question of superannuation Bro. Orford White deprecated the use of surplus capital for management purposes, and concluded by advising the Lodge to go on in its good work, and he had no doubt their indefatigable Chairman's wish would be realised that before the Jubilee meeting next year they would have 400 financial members. At intervals, songs were sung by Bros. Plant, Mills, and others.

A recent return, compiled with the view of showing that a great majority of friendly society lodges meet in public-houses, will be read with interest by Suffolk brethren who are so largely dependent on country hostelries for lodge accommodation. Here are some of the figures:—Foresters' Lodges, held in public-houses, 3,196, not held in public-houses, 682; Oddfellows' Lodges 2,992, 720; Druids 522, 33; Amalgamated Engineers 348, 22; Free Gardeners 655, 65; total 7,713, 1,522. Juvenile branches are not included in these returns.

Referring to the recent magisterial elevation of Bro. W. O. White, the *Oddfellows' Magazine* says:—"Magazine readers will cordially congratulate D.G.M. White on his appointment to the borough bench of Ipswich. Bro. W. Orford White's record as an Oddfellow is sufficient proof that his services as Justice of the Peace will be as fully appreciated by his fellow-townsmen as those he has rendered in another sphere have been by the Manchester Unity."

WOODBRIDGE LOCAL BOARD.

EXIT THE OLD AUTHORITY.

At a special meeting of this Board held on Tuesday evening, Mr. T. Carthew presiding, there were present:—Messrs. J. B. Hart, Alfred Barnes, Geo. Carter, J. T. Whisstock, John Garnham, C. Naunton, R. H. Rowland, John Loder, John Andrews, A. J. Hayward, and A. S. Cress.—A letter was received from Mr. W. M. Peacock (postmaster) applying on behalf of the postal authorities for permission to erect a wall

LETTER BOX AT MAIDEN'S GRAVE.

On the motion of Mr. John Loder the Clerk was instructed to reply that the Board had no objection to the proposal.—An informal report was given by Mr. John Loder with respect to taking over Little John Street, which matter was referred to the Surveyor's Committee at the last meeting of the Board. Mr. Loder stated that the Committee were of opinion that the road should not be taken over at present. Messrs. J. Andrew, C. Naunton and J. T. Whisstock contended that the road having been made up by the owners it ought to be taken over and asked on what grounds the Committee came to their decision.—Mr. J. Garnham said it was not a unanimous report, it being only carried by a majority of one. The matter was eventually postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

THE NEW BOARD.

Mr. C. Naunton enquired if anything could be done in reference to the forthcoming election. Would it not be well to request the churchwardens to call a town meeting for the purpose of considering the nominations to be made for the new Board, so as to avoid a contested election if possible?—The Clerk stated that notices would be posted on 1st December, and the nominations must be received on the 5th December. There would be a separate nomination paper for every candidate, which must be signed by a proposer and also a seconder.—The Chairman considered they must leave themselves in the hands of the electors, and he took the opportunity, as it was the last meeting before the nomination day, of thanking the members of the Board for the kind support which they had always given to the chair. He hoped they had satisfied their constituents.—Mr. John Loder congratulated the Board on the unanimity with which the business had been carried out, and said a great deal of that was due to the kindness and courtesy of their Chairman. He only hoped that the new Board would work as harmoniously as the old one.—Mr. J. B. Hart had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was unanimously passed, and Mr. Carthew in responding thanked the clerk (Mr. Brooke) for the valuable assistance he had given to him and the Board.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d., tins 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Dr. Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co. are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent," while Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit in almost all forms of throat disease."

A VISIT TO THE SHIPWASH LIGHTSHIP.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF LIFE ON BOARD.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

We had been having lovely calm weather at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and thought we would take advantage of it to pay a visit to the Shipwash Lightship, about seven miles S.E. of Aldeburgh. But when we woke on the morning fixed for our voyage and found a strong S.E. wind blowing and the sea putting on her white caps, the hearts of some of our party sank a little; but we never thought of postponing the expedition, as we had spent all the day before collecting newspapers and magazines for the men on board the Lightship, also laying in a stock of tobacco, fruit and vegetables for them, and sandwiches and other light provisions for ourselves. So at ten o'clock, when the tide served best, we gathered on that part of the beach appropriated by our lifeboat coxswain, Cable, our party consisting of seven young people with two matrons to chaperone them. We sailed in the "Kitty," one of Cable's comfortable pleasure boats, and our crew consisted of Knights and his son Will. We shoved off in excellent spirits, though some of us felt

A LITTLE ALARMED AT THE WHITE SPRAY

dashing over our bows as we cut along through the water. The wind was dead against us, being S.E., so, having kept inshore till we got opposite the Orford Lighthouse, we had to make a long tack back, passing through very troubled water and a choppy sea off Bawdsey Buoy. We then bore down on the lightship, hoping to fetch her, but found we could not do it on that tack. But by this time I am afraid I must draw a veil over the sufferings of some of our party, though the spirits of the others were very much enlivened by our songstress who sat in the bow singing all the sea songs she could remember—but we drew the line at "When sparrows build," with its lugubrious ending, "When the sea gives up her dead!" About this time, too, we noticed that any references or suggestions made with regard to lunch were immediately suppressed. We then tacked out again to sea, to the despair of the party, who thought we were leaving the lightship behind us, and should never reach her; but at last, after a voyage of 3½ hours, during which time we managed to traverse about twice the distance between Aldeburgh and the lightship, we managed to fetch her, and soon made fast alongside of her. Before this we noticed that the men on the ship were preparing to receive us, and had put their ladder over the side ready. We found some

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING ON BOARD,

but when there, found a warm welcome awaiting us. The skipper stood at the top of the gangway, and handed us all aboard with as much ceremony as if it had been a man-of-war. The motion was rather disagreeable, as she is only moored to one anchor, and this proved the finishing touch to some of our party, and for some little time it was remarkable how everyone seemed to keep out of everyone else's way, and seek different corners of the ship. When our equilibrium was somewhat restored, we went over the lightship, conducted by the lamplighter, who explained to us the working of the revolving light, which is let down to be trimmed and lighted, and then hoisted up to the mast. The lamps which compose it are kept wonderfully clean and bright, the tin reflectors looking like silver, and the plate-glass which surrounds the whole is polished up so that there is not a single speck on it; in fact, the whole of the ship was beautifully clean and well kept, and looked very smart. We went into the men's cabin; there were eight or nine of them on board, and all eagerly devouring the papers we had brought. They told us they had not had one for three weeks, nor seen a visitor in all that time; so that we were duly appreciated. They did not much care about the telephone, which is just going to be established to connect them with the shore, as it will give them a great deal more work, having to signal every passing vessel. The men occupy their spare time in

CARVING MODELS OF SHIPS, &c.,

and one of our matrons ordered a nice little model yacht for her boy at school. The captain showed us his cabin in the stern, which was very comfortable, and the lamp-lighter his, where the spare lamps are kept in case of accident. They also sounded their fog-horn three times for us; it made an unearthly sound, and the captain afterwards showed us in his cabin three strips of paper with the waves of sound duly registered, and the hour and minute marked. This is done every time, so that there can be no mistake in case of an enquiry. They were expecting the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House to pay them a visit of inspection soon. There was one Aldeburgh man on board (Tibbenham), the rest were from Harwich and Yarmouth. The two matrons now, "on hospitable thoughts intent," tried to persuade their party to enjoy some of the good things they had brought, but alas! no one felt inclined to enjoy anything but the hard ship's biscuits, which were most liberally handed round by the captain. So all the sandwiches, ginger-beer, cherries, and other provisions were given to the lightship crew—not much self-denial on our part, while our gallant crew of father and son set us

AN EXAMPLE OF REAL UNSELFISHNESS

by leaving them the beer and provisions we had provided for their own meal. We looked out on the waste of waters round us, trying to realise that those treacherous sands, so well-known as the Shipwash Sands, lay about beneath us, where so many gallant vessels had gone to their doom. Only last November, the same day that the Finnish barque, Venskapen, went down and we saved 14 men off her just opposite Aldeburgh, Cable and his men set out again that evening from Harwich (where they had safely landed those Finnish sailors), in answer to signals from the lightship, but when they got to the spot they found only floating cargo and wreckage strewn about, the ship and her crew never being heard of again, and so it often happens. But imagine the intense excitement of these watching from the lightship when they see a gallant vessel struck, maimed, and waiting for her doom, and then in the distance comes our Aldeburgh lifeboat or the Harwich one bearing down upon them. Oh, the

RACE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH!

And when, as so often happens, too, the lifeboat wins in the race, and takes the poor men off their broken bit of wreckage, and when possible on board the lightship to be warmed, revived, and reclothed, is not such a moment worth the dreary waiting days and nights when the sea rages all round, and no boat can approach to lighten their tedium and bring them news of the outer world? With yarns such as these the crew regaled us, and after the best part of an hour spent on board and a nice chat with each of the crew in turn we took our leave. For one or two of them we were able to perform some little service; a letter to be written or a message taken to wife, mother or sweetheart, when we got ashore. They all hung over the ship's side, vieing with each other in saying something nice. One said, "We shan't have such a pleasant day as this again till the 15th," naming the day, some weeks ahead, when some were going to be relieved. They spend two months at sea and one on shore, where they have other duties. We, on our part, replied, "We shall think of you to-night when we see the light revolving!" That very night there was a terrible thunder-storm, and we did think of them, and hoped that no harm would come to any of them, though the morning brought sad news of three Lowestoft men being struck on board their fishing smack, besides other terrible disasters. But this is a digression. Having torn ourselves away from our hospitable entertainers, and waved handkerchiefs and flags till out of sight, we

SAILED HOME AT A SPANKING RATE,

the wind being favourable; in fact the run home occupied less than an hour and a half, and, without a single tack, we beached our boat in the right place, at Cable's, at four o'clock, having all enjoyed the quick run home after some unpleasant moments on board the lightship. So our voyage ended brightly, and not one regretted having gone, but felt quite repaid for a little passing discomfort by the warm welcome and appreciation of their visit on board the Ship-Wash Lightship. I hope this slight sketch may induce others to make the same excursion, as it is one which not only affords plenty of enjoyment to a good sailor, but also gives much pleasure to these brave men, who perform their duty so nobly in the midst of so many dangers and such great tedium, being cut off from all the social intercourse and home comforts which the longshore man enjoys.

A. F.

A SHABBY FRAUD.—The meanest of impositions is the foisting upon a sick man of a worthless substitute for the medicine that will restore him to health. The numerous newspaper reports of wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have led many people to seek this remedy; but the public is warned against worthless Pills sold loose, or by the dozen or hundred (in streets and market-places as well as shops), and against imitations, purporting to be "the same except in name" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The old-fashioned Blauds' Iron Pill is also falsely commended by some unscrupulous dealers as a substitute for Dr. Williams'. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not like *any* other medicine, and no retailer can prepare them. They are only sold in wooden boxes, about 2 inches long, with circular of directions, and a pink wrapper printed in red, bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If in doubt, send the price (2s. 9d.—or 13s. 9d. for six boxes) to Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, who will forward the Pills at their own expense. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a sure remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. They are not a purgative, but they restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are a specific for troubles peculiar to the female, while in men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excess of any nature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENTOMOLOGISTS AND THE IPSWICH MUSEUM.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

Sir,—Will you allow me space to call the attention of Entomologists to the collection of Lepidoptera in the Ipswich Museum? An effort is being made to get together types at least, and, if possible, series of all the species of Macrolepidoptera, and especially of such species as occur in Suffolk; this first, and then to go on to the Micros. The Rev. E. R. Bloomfield's list of Suffolk Lepidoptera contains 546 species of Heterocera up to the end of the Geometrina; and he has this week kindly enabled me to add type specimens of 34 to the 461 species which I was able to send to the Museum in the summer of 1893, so that now we want but 51 species to complete, so far as types go, a full representation of the Suffolk Macrolepidoptera, and for the all England list we are short of 165 species out of a total of, say, 703. Of some species there are only one or two specimens and, of course, in a young collection any good specimens are welcome either as types or to lengthen or complete series. I shall be glad to send lists of requirements to any who are willing to help towards the completion of this collection, which will be of value to young students and others. Something has been done in the Pyralidina group, and only specimens of these and of Tortricina, and of Micros generally will be thankfully received.—I am, &c.,

JOHN H. HOCKING.

Copdock Rectory, Ipswich.

WHO IS OUR FOREIGN MINISTER?

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—I had an idea when Lord Rosebery became Premier that he appointed Earl Kimberley to the Foreign Office, and if I remember aright your daily contemporary rapturously approved of the selection. In the eyes of your far-seeing contemporary the Earl of Kimberley was like the Little Waiver of Duleek Gate,

"The man of all min,
Who killed three score and ten
At a blow."

But somehow or other it appears to me the Norfolk Earl is not in it. He seems to have been shouldered out—extinguished by the Premier himself. The Earl of Kimberley is like all the Woodhouses, a kind, genial nobleman, but not half enough nerve to be Foreign Minister of England. No one with any pluck would have allowed himself to be elbowed out of office and playing second fiddle without kicking up a row with Lord Rosebery. It is very strange, but perfectly true, that the Radicals never had or ever will have a good Foreign Minister. They haven't sufficient ability to cope with foreign Powers, but they have just sense enough to mislead thick-headed people at home, and that's about all. A pretty mess Lord Rosebery is getting the country into with China and Japan. Who but a Radical would tamely allow the flag of old England to be insulted, or one of her battleships to be sunk in the time of peace? Why if any foreigner had only looked disrespectfully on one of our old wooden walls in the time of Nelson he would have annihilated them had they been ten times as numerous as himself, and wouldn't have waited for any orders from Pitt or King George. Likewise no foreign Power dare have insulted England as Japan has done with a Palmerston or a Salisbury at the head of affairs. We shall see what will be the result of this precious foreign policy. Our commerce with China will be sadly interrupted, which will, of course, be of no consequence to a Radical Government, which cares for nothing save a Home Rule Bill, an Evicted Tenants Bill, and the overthrow of the House of Lords. Then, again, had there been a proper man as Viceroy in India, such as Lord Roberts, do you think the Afghans dare have made a raid on our troops? But with Lord Elgin they dare play any amount of tricks. Why was he made Viceroy? Because the Government couldn't get anyone else; his only qualification being that his father was once Viceroy. India is in an unsettled state, and not much to be wondered at with Lord Elgin in India and Mr. Fowler in the Indian Office, whose policy will breed just as much confusion in the East as his parish councils will do at home. Then it looks to me as if Lord Ripon is asleep or else afraid to act, or he would put a stop to the French advances on Egypt from the south. They ought to be stopped at once, but that would be far too manly a course for a Radical Government to adopt. Oh, no; wait till the French become a nuisance, then throw up the sponge and let the Conservatives step in to put things right. That's Radical policy; weaken old England in the eyes of the world, do all the harm possible, humbug the working man, draw a few years' salaries, and then ignominously retire and leave the Conservatives to put the country straight. Let us ever remember, and particularly so at election time, that Mr. R. L. Everett sanctions and supports this weak, miserable and cowardly foreign policy of the present Government, and do our utmost to put Capt. Pretyman in his place.—Yours truly,

FRED. BARKER.

Rybersdale, East Bergholt.

THE HOLY EUCHARIST AS THE CENTRE OF CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

A PLEA FOR A CONSISTENT RITUAL.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—In offering to your notice the few following remarks, I desire to disclaim any idea of initiating a doctrinal controversy; nor do I wish any among the clergy to imagine for a moment that there is the least intention to instruct them. Some recent appointments in and around Ipswich will probably have an influence on the ecclesiastical complexion of the town. This is as it should be, for in an important and popular centre like Ipswich there must be a great loss to the Church if one of the great parties, or schools of thought, within her find an utterly inadequate representation. Moreover, and this is most important, the Bishop of the diocese has through the regular channels addressed his clergy—so we are informed—urging upon them to give greater prominence in their teaching to the Eucharist as the central act of Christian worship. I think, therefore, it can but be beneficial at this juncture that these of the clergy who may be most desirous, either on their own initiative and responsibility, or because of their desire to accede to the wishes of the Bishop, to restore the Holy Eucharist to the position it has ever held in the Catholic Church. A very deep interest is felt in this subject by many laymen who have read and observed, while bishops and dignitaries have pranced and charged, and on this matter exhibited hitherto a melancholy lack of knowledge and statesmanship. Again, let me beg of any who may criticise the following suggestions to dismiss controversy from their minds, and approach the subject only from a practical point of view. It has been my privilege to worship in church both metropolitan and provincial during past years, where the Holy Eucharist has been restored to its true position with the most enthusiastic appreciation of immense congregations as the service of obligation for all professing Christians on the Lord's Day. I have also seen many

HALF-HEARTED ATTEMPTS, AND CONSEQUENT FAILURE

to achieve anything except the distraction of devout worshippers by the various stampedes of sections of the congregation as the celebration proceeded. I venture to offer the result of a perhaps unusually varied experience, and an observation assisted by a strong sympathy and some little acquaintance with the literature of the subject. First, I would urge that in any real attempt to raise the celebration of Holy Communion to the position of the most important and central act of our worship, Matins must be made a subordinate function, not only in name but in fact. We English Churchmen glory in the public reading of the Holy Scriptures and recitation of the Psalter in the vulgar tongue in the daily offices of the Church; but what should be our glory becomes in very truth our shame, if on the Lord's Day we substitute for the Lord's service the family prayers of the Church of England, and accept the monastic hours done into English for the one divinely appointed act of worship which the Holy Church throughout all the world acknowledges as the bond of Christian faith and communion. Choice must be made between Matins and Eucharist, for if both be attempted neither will secure the whole-hearted devotion of the congregation. This is my first point. The second, and a very important consideration indeed, is the hour at which the principal Eucharist of Sunday shall be celebrated. My experience is that if the celebration is to be really congregational it must commence at the latest by 11.15 a.m., and 11 a.m. is better (10.30 a.m. would be better still). Matins, say at 10.30, can be carefully sung in 30 to 40 minutes. I assume, of course, that the sermon will be preached, as the rubic requires, at the celebration. To tack an unauthorised preachment on to Matins, and omit the sermon from the Communion service is inevitably to

CREATE TWO HALF CONGREGATIONS,

each with different motive and intention, in place of one, and to miss the strength and devotion generated by a common act of worship, and that the highest. My third point, and, perhaps, a difficulty will have to be faced here (though it will be found to be more imaginary and sentimental than actual) is that the Solemn Eucharist, celebrated with a full choir and every accompaniment of worthy and reverent ceremonial which the local church can compass, must not be considered the fit occasion for the indiscriminate communion of the people. It is incongruous and inconsistent with the intention of the High or Solemn Eucharist. The service becomes too long and tedious, and is too great a strain on celebrant, choir, and congregation. The High Celebration, like the observance of Sunday and a great many other things, is a development, and if it is to be successfully restored amongst us must not be burdened with conditions which would properly apply were there but one Eucharist celebrated in one church on the Sunday, and that at an early hour. There are in every considerable congregation certain aged and invalid persons who may resonably be excused for availing themselves of the later service for Communion. The order for "notifying the curate some time at least the day before" will be probably sufficient to bring about their participation at an early celebration in the case of young and robust persons if it be strictly enforced as regards the High or Solemn Eucharist. It is a proverb that "Actions speak louder than words," and again it is my own experience that a congregation is taught to appreciate the celebration of the Holy Communion as the principal and obligatory Sunday service by the place which it takes and the amount of care and attention bestowed on every detail, rather than by any amount of pulpit exhortation. I have known most estimable and able clergymen who taught in their sermons the importance of the Eucharist, and the place that sacrament holds as the highest act of Christian faith and worship; but this teaching produced no effect against the practice—High Matins, hole-and-corner Eucharist. It will be found that where the solemn celebration of Holy Communion is an accomplished fact as the focus of the congregation's worship and devotion it is quite unusual to hear anything to that end advanced from the pulpit.

"FAITH WITHOUT WORKS IS DEAD."

I should like to conclude these observations by a plea for a simple but absolutely consistent and autherised ritual, and the restoration of the old English or Sarum use, wherever agreeable with the present form of our service. I should like to ask the clergy how they can possibly justify the neglect of that most scriptural and Catholic adjunct, incense, while encouraging and permitting the introduction of so much that is trivial and merely "pleasing" into the ritual of Divine service. Again the meaningless meandering of boys, men and clergy, called forsooth, "proceding" and "preceding" (from whence to where?) is a poor substitute for the ancient and impressive procession. The Sequence hymn also may properly and profitably be heard again. But enough of detail. I am convinced that more than by any amount of discussion or controversy (or even Continental excursionisings), the restoration to the Anglican Communion of the Solemn Eucharist as the people's worship will help to pave the way for the re-union of Christendom on the only possible and practicable lines. So long as Anglicans consent to stand outside the "always, everywhere, and by all" in this matter, and connive at the substitution of a local and modern tradition as to public worship for the Divine service, they are actively hindering the cause of Catholic Unity, whatever their words may express.

Ipswich. LAYMAN.

TRACTION ENGINES: THEIR USES AND ABUSES.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—May I enter into correspondence on the above subject through your columns, and, in doing so, invite an opponent to reply? They are useful in drawing heavy loads. Sir Isaac Watts found steam's power in watching his mother's kettle, and look now, Sir, at the steam evolved by our industrial and locomotive engines. Yet Sir Isaac, in his noble disposition, never meant his steam power to become an evil—an evil when one is confronted with such demons on the highway. We must buy carriages, we must feed our horses to be a pleasure to us, we must pay our rates and taxes punctually, and yet we have our "Hero Engines" to face. A "Hero Engine" I call it, but do not mean it. Look at "him," crawling space, smashing up the roads, with a flagman in front, often asleep. Talk about rates and taxes. What do these Hero engines do for us? Why they travel along our roads, smash the very ground up,

FRIGHTEN HORSES

until vehicles are smashed to atoms, ladies shriek at driving their ponies past; and after all the rates of the parish are used for the maintenance of the roads, and the proprietors of those huge machines are not called upon to contribute a single penny. In my opinion, Sir, I would like to see the resurrection of the old tollgates again, to make them pay for the damage done. We say England is a free country—so said the "tramp"; he was free to "starve." But shall we, as Englishmen, sit under a traction engine's dangers? Tax them, Sir, according to their merits! I mean, personally, no offence to the proprietor of any engine, but I shall maintain, in your columns, that they are a perfect pest to the pleasant driving people of Suffolk. I am not speaking as to their "uses," but at the same time the occasion will soon come when their cash box will have to bear the inevitable in every instance. Fancy if we cannot take a drive to Ipswich with our horse in good spirits, as we would wish a noble animal to be, but must with anxious mind lay hold of reins in a tremulous mood, wondering what we have to face. Surely the officer for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is vigilant. He often has cases before our Magistrates for different affairs. I believe if he were asked to follow up these engines, he would soon find numerous cases. He will prosecute, and rightly too, I say, for the least sore, but is it not

FAR HIGHER CRUELTY

to frighten our animals into such fits that lives of clergymen, solicitors, ladies, and everyone else are at the mercy of a traction engine? I would like this matter ventilated in your columns, for I believe the time is not far distant when we shall see them extinct. I am not writing against the interests of the proprietors. What I mean is, that there should be no monopoly of the Queen's highway. Dress one's self in a mask, fire steaming through head-piece, frighten everyone coming near you, and the man in blue plus bright buttons, would soon have you to face a Bench of aristocrats. Then, I say, Sir, what about our roadway? Traction engines, causing torture to animals, fright to travellers, and may be death to several who can be ill-spared.—Yours faithfully,

FAIRPLAY.

Lindsey.

CURRENCY REFORMS: A FEW IDEAS UPON IT.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—The operative classes in our own land are not quite such fools as is generally supposed. They may know very little of great questions like Home Rule, Evicted Tenants Bills and a hundred other magnanimous proposals aimed at emptying the pockets of one class for the benefit of another, or for the world in general, but in the matter of currency reform some of them have keener preceptions than is generally supposed. The following remarks embody those of a *bona-fide* agricultural labourer upon this subject, together with some ideas of the writer. "It is only the law which makes money valuable," said Nathan Colson one day to his mates. "If it were law we could pay our bills in stones or dirt, which could be picked up anywhere, but we are all under the law." Of course law is necessary in every community, but if a certain law is unjust, financially speaking to the great majority of people and politically and from a Christian standpoint to all, then indeed it is high time to look into it. It is entirely owing to the law that a certain weight of gold of a given fineness has come to be regarded as of more consequence than good food, good water, good beer, good people and true religion. It is because of all this that there is

A TREMENDOUS SCRAMBLE FOR GOLD

all over the world. People find that if they invest their money in a business, in a farm, or in any other way, the appreciation of gold rules the roost, and everything else has to be sacrificed to its uncanny influence upon industrial life, upon the stock-in-trade of every person in every line of business, and, as a consequence, upon the value of property. As regards industrial life, a man who takes a small business soon finds himself embarrassed by increasing liabilities, and it is with difficulty that he is able to meet them, except in exceptional cases, cases which have in connection with them peculiar circumstances, such as a good father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or all of these, which, if associated with prudent, industrious management, may keep a business afloat when neighbours all around are having their homes broken up, with the usual disastrous train of consequences to the members thereof. The conditions pertaining to business life, therefore, lead the individual to look out, not for a nice little concern on his own account, but rather for a situation which brings with it, periodically, a certain supply of money, which, under our present currency laws, is alone the key to all that is worth living for, provided the person who possesses it is able to maintain his reputation. So it is that the stock-in-trade of a business man, because of constant appreciation in the standard which measures its value, gold, becomes yearly of less value in the market, and this fact drives many a man or woman who would otherwise invest in business to regard it with abhorrence, and to seek some employment, often under Government, devoid of these risks. Everything of real value to mankind, whether belonging to the vegetable, animal, or mineral kingdom,

COMES ORIGINALLY FROM LAND

or water, and the consequence is that the value of stock-in-trade, implements, crops, and knowledge of what property is capable of producing, is the real index to its value, and not, what our law makes it, so much weight in gold. There is much to be said with respect to all this. The constant competition in the situation market is most painful to contemplate; the ruin of thousands of honest and industrious middle class people is no less so, and the uncertain value which this state of things gives to property is a heartbreak to our assessors, valuers, and law makers. This eternal scramble for gold is turning men and women, shaped in the image of their Maker, into fiends and savages at heart, each striving for gold, gold which is neither meat, drink, raiment, education, nor religion; and yet which has become the key to all of these, for the butcher and baker, the brewer and the milkman, the seller of books and of Bibles, the schoolmaster and the priest, are all compelled to seek for gold in order to keep open doors. The very right to live depends on the possession of this metal or its equivalent in civilized countries, and the remedy is not so easy to find, but still, as far as our own interests are concerned, a strong Government would soon find

A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Let the working men and their employers, each of whom knows his own business better than those who are unemployed, and who have never done any work—let the business master and the business-like workman answer this: Have we got a Government in whom we can place entire confidence? If not, is it not time for a change, either in the principles of those who constitute the Government and the measures they enact, or in the men who play with the interests of Britannia's teeming millions?—

"Englishmen, wake, for the old land's sake,
And show she is England still."

—Let us all be patriots. Just now people say patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel, but under our currency laws the man who is a patriot should spend all his money as fast as he gets it in order to keep up trade.—I am, Sir, with all my faults,

A PATRIOT.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN EYE WORKHOUSE.

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S PAINFUL DEATH.

Robert Day, 85 years, hailing from Fressingfield, who has been an inmate of the Hartismere Union Workhouse, at Eye, since last August, accidentally fell upon a chair when getting out of bed, on the 2nd instant, and fractured his ribs. The old man, though suffering great pain, lingered on until Saturday last, when he died.—An inquiry as to the cause of death was conducted by Mr. C. W. Chaston, County Coroner, at the Board-room of the Workhouse, on Wednesday morning, when Robert Day, shoemaker, Fressingfield, a son of the deceased, gave evidence of identification.—John Ward, an inmate of the Workhouse, who attended to deceased, and Mr. H. P. Riches, Master of the Workhouse, were also called.—Mr. Gerald M. Heatherington, assistant to Dr. Barnes, showed that the deceased, who was formerly an agricultural labourer, used to fall about before he left his son's home at Fressingfield last August, and that although he was able to stand alone and walk about a little, he spent most of his time in bed after his admittance to the Workhouse. When getting out of bed, unaided, about six o'clock in the evening of the 2nd inst., to reach a hat lying upon the next bed, he fell sideways upon the floor, but said he was not much hurt, and got into bed again. The accident was reported the same evening to the Master, who, on the following day, spoke to the doctor about it, and an examination revealed the fact that the tenth rib on the left side was fractured. Deceased received every care and attention, but died on the 10th inst. from general decay, probably slightly accelerated by the injury.—The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

FITS OR EPILEPSY. Giddiness, Sensations Faints, I will demonstrate to the whole world how that most dreadful of all complaints, "Epilepsy," which has been hitherto considered incurable, can be permanently cured (*without the chance of failure*).—Write to the "Secretary," Burwood House, Burwood Place, Hyde Park, London, he will send you "Gratis," full instructions for cure.

WICKHAM MARKET AND ITS ROADS.

WHAT THE COUNTY COUNCIL HAS TO ANSWER FOR.

A correspondent writes us:—"Dirty Wickham is the appellation given to the town of Wickham Market. Since the County Council has taken over the roads the improvement of the paths inaugurated by Mr. C. F. Stanford was stopped, and most of the money spent on the roads. These have been raised and act as a watershed, flooding the paths so that pedestrians have to wade through mud and slush in traversing both the east and west end of the town. The middle street was well provided for before the County Council took over the roads. Our C.C., Mr. W. N. Whitmore, at the Roads and Bridges Committee meeting last week, did not receive the support he deserved, and the best thanks of his constituents are due to him for his endeavours on their behalf. Wickham Market pays this year £91 10s. to the County Council, and yet they are not willing even to provide a decent path for the inhabitants. How much better it would be if we were allowed to manage our own affairs."

MUSIC AND DRAMA IN SUFFOLK.

No one can complain that "The Charlatan," which was presented by Mr. Arthur Bearne's company at the Ipswich Lyceum for the first three days of the present week, was stale, flat, or unprofitable. Mr. Robert Buchanan has founded it on one of the most curious weaknesses of this end of the century—Theosophy, and has managed out of supposed mainifestations of this "occult" science to produce several decidedly strong situations. Thus we have both novelty and life, while the profit is to be found in the obvious warning of the tale—try the spirits.

The groundwork of the story is simplicity itself. Philip Woodville while in India falls in love with Isabel Arlington, the ward of the Earl of Wanborough. The affection is not reciprocated, partly because Philip is mixed up in theosophic business, and the maiden doubts his sincerity. Philip pursues her to Wanborough Castle, obtaining admittance as a guest on the strength of the aged Earl's interest in the new development of Blavatskyism, a distinguished lady exponent of the faith, Madame Obnoskin, having already been welcomed into the home. Miss Arlington on the recognition, declines to hold out the slightest encouragement to Philip, and he finds that he is in imminent danger of being supplanted by Lord Dewsbury, who puts forward strong claims in the shape of a good name and broad acres. The real obstacle to this threatened union appears to be that the persistent belief of Miss Arlington that her father, a colonel, who went out in a military expedition, and has been presumed to be dead, will be restored to her, and she desires to await events.

Philip Woodville here sees his opportunity. Learning from private sources that her father is recovering from an illness in India, he practices on the credulity of the family circle by producing an apparition to indicate that he is alive, and later by a process of hypnotism brings the girl into a position in which, while her innocency is preserved absolutely unsullied, her self-respect is threatened, and her future life is, so to speak, at his mercy. The good in the man, however, recoils from the evil to which jealousy impelled him, and at last, letting the cost be what it may, he confesses everything and begs forgiveness. The girl sees in this an over-mastering nobility of character, and avows she has postponed the match with Lord Dewsbury because of the lack of real affection for him.

All ends well, except, of course, for Lord Dewsbury. Miss Lilian Loriard takes the trying *rôle* of Isabel with grace, Miss Leah Marlborough makes a formidable Madame Obnoskin, and some delightful bye-play, which forms really the fun of the piece, is given by Miss Lilian Brennand, as Lord Wanborough's daughter. Mr. Arthur Hearne, as Philip Woodville, Mr. Walter Russell as the Earl, Mr. Richard Brennand as Lord Dewsbury, and Mr. Chas. Beddells as the Hon. Mervyn Darrell, a faddist, sustain their parts with ability, and the minor characters are satisfactory.

NOTES ON POLITICS.

The Independent Labour Party.—"Bounders on the bounce."—Mr. John Burns, M.P.

Mr. Burns, M.P.—"A bombastic bullying boss."—Mr. Frank Smith.

. . . "Lord Salisbury—than whom, to his credit be it said, none of our public men is less addicted to cant."—"In some other respects, Lord Rosebery's speech (at the Guildhall) reminds us of those which Lord Salisbury is wont to deliver on similar occasions. It was grave in tone, but it was also lighted up with flashes, now of suggestive comment, and now of a slightly cynical wit. Lord Salisbury seldom spoke at the Guildhall without giving us some striking reflections." . . . —"If, on the one side, it is admitted that Lord Rosebery's first Guildhall speech was not unworthy of Lord Salisbury." . . . —"So again, Lord Salisbury has done good service." . . . —"Lord Rosebery's remarks on colonial expansion—a subject which was a favourite one with Lord Salisbury on such occasions, &c."—*Westminster Gazette*, November 10th, 1894.

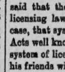
After "the big cry and little wool" speech of Lord Rosebery, it is well to recall to mind Mr. Redmond's speech on the 8th October, in the Rotunda at Dublin—"The only hope," he said, "held out had been that Great Britain would rise in a mighty agitation against the House of Lords, and in the interests of Irish nationality, and would sweep hereditary legislators away. He declared his solemn opinion that that talk was sheer Midsummer madness. If the Irish people allowed to be put between them and the question of Home Rule the cry to abolish the House of Lords, it meant the permanent postponement of Home Rule for their lives. The House of Lords was an integral portion of the institutions of England. The men who composed it were in great measure the descendants of men who, in the past history of Great Britain, had fought the battles of England against the world; and to abolish that portion of the institution which in antiquity was older than the House of Commons, would mean a revolution greater than any that had taken place in the whole Constitutional history of England. Home Rule was a great Constitutional question; but it sank into insignificance compared to the vast magnitude of the Constitutional question raised by the demand for the abolition of the House of Lords."

Surely there is no truth in the following story as set forth in an English paper, and we are anxious to see it publicly contradicted. A correspondent has sent us the *Yorkshire Post* with the following paragraph marked:—"Free dinners for Irish M.P.'s. Concerning the support given to the anti-Parnellites by English Liberals, a queer story comes from a distinguished Irish Nationalist. It is to the effect (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says) that during the past Session of Parliament a considerable number of anti-Parnellites had a free run at the National Liberal Club, being at liberty to go in and take their meals there whenever they thought proper. The expense thus entailed upon the institution was defrayed by an influential committee of Liberals, some of them being members of Parliament, some of them members of the Club only."

Commenting upon the matter, *United Ireland*, of November 3, 1894, says:—"This, if true, is the greatest humiliation that has ever been cast upon Irishmen. And even if it be not true, it is humiliation enough to think that the conduct of a certain section of Irishmen has been so unworthy of their country that any paper, whether friendly or otherwise, could think it right to give publication to such a paragraph, and, to that extent, to ask its readers to give it credence. Even with the shameful recollection of the cheque scandal in mind, we cannot but believe that this story is a fabrication pure and simple. By a great stretch of the imagination one could give some ear to the statement of the Whigs that the cheques were received "by mistake," but one never makes a feed by mistake. And, moreover, it is possible to return cheques, or their equivalent, after they are cashed, at the risk of doing "stupid rudeness" to the donor's kindness, but it is impossible to give back the meal that is no more, no matter how loud, independent, and disinterested colleagues—*a la* Healy in the cheque business—may protest."

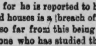
A word of correction for Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P. for Merthyr. He stated the other day that the property qualification ought to be removed in the case of Magistrates. No property qualification is required for any borough Magistrate, or for any persons who are county Magistrates in virtue of any office they may hold, such as chairman of a County Council, or chairman of any of the 1,400 or more District Councils now shortly to be elected. It is also evident that Mr. Thomas is no great lawyer, for he is reported to have said that the system of tied houses is a breach of the licensing laws. Of course, so far from this being the case, that system is, as everyone who has studied these Acts well knows, one of the bases upon which our whole system of licensing law rests. But if Mr. Thomas and his friends wish to get rid of tied houses, their advocacy of the Veto is the very way to make their abolition more impossible than ever. Who but a large capitalist would be willing to risk his money upon the result of a scratch vote at a triennial poll?

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Forty in a vial. Purely Vegetable.

Cure Torpid Liver, Bile, Sallow Complexion, and Sick Headaches promptly: and cure them so as to stay cured. Chemists, 1s. 1½d.



BEAU… for all who … brush… SO… the pleasan… Cleanses t… between th… will. Soun… teeth, rosy… breath ens… Ask for SO…

JEWISH WEDDING CUSTOMS.

Barnett Frankel, a Soho plumber, was summoned at Marlborough Street Police Court by Rosa Frankel, as his wife, for deserting and neglecting to maintain her and her children. Both parties are foreign Jews. The defendant contended that he was not married to the complainant; but the complainant asserted that, though their marriage had never been registered, they were husband and wife according to the Jewish custom. Her brother explained to the Magistrate that to constitute a Jewish marriage it was only necessary for a man, in the presence of 10 witnesses, to place a ring upon a woman's finger and utter certain prayers. The presence of any rabbi or priest was quite unnecessary, and a ring was not even essential, a coin or any similar article handed by the man to the woman to the accompaniment of the prescribed prayers being equally as good for the purposes of the ceremony. Mr. Plowden said that he must have an adjournment in order that some more information might be laid before him respecting the alleged custom.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AT FELIXSTOWE.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

THE LOCAL BOARD APPARENTLY A TERRIBLE SPENDTHRIFT.

One would imagine from the sentiments expressed at a public meeting at Felixstowe on Wednesday night, that the Felixstowe Local Board was a most thriftless association, and that the ratepayers were fast approaching a financial crisis. At all events, seventy-one ratepayers thought that it was high time to form themselves into what has been termed "The Felixstowe Ratepayers' Protection Society." Several attempts have been made to form such a Society, but there was an absence of enthusiasm and the promoters were discouraged, but now Dr. Turner, who acted as chairman at the meeting on Wednesday night, thinks that the Association will be permanent and lasting. He also gave it as his opinion that the result would be most beneficial to the community at large. We have no doubt that it will as regards the pockets of the ratepayers, but from a health point of view this remains to be seen. The Association has the powerful support of Mr. Felix Cobbold.

THIS IS MR. COBBOLD'S OPINION

of the necessity of such a society. "The meeting held the other day in the Victoria Hall has succeeded in preventing the Local Board from negociating the purchase of the Waterworks and Gas Works undertakings. But there is still a spirit of reckless expenditure abroad amongst us, which will give plenty of occupation to a Ratepayers' Protection Association. Attention ought more particularly to be turned to the overwhelming cost which will be incurred if the plans passed by the present Local Board for carrying out a drainage system are allowed to be proceeded with. The experiments of the Hermite process, now being carried on at Ipswich and elsewhere, ought to warn us that a mode of dealing with sewage matter, much simpler and less expensive than the elaborate Shone system, advocated by the present Local Board, may before long be safely adopted in all seaside places. It would be far better to wait for the result of these experiments, or even to make a trial of the Hermite system upon one or more of the groups of houses scattered in our wide-spreading district, than to embark upon the huge expenditure to which the Local Board is endeavouring

TO COMMIT THE UNFORTUNATE RATEPAYERS."

These views were embodied in a letter. The election of officers afterwards took place and the result is as follows:—"On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Aldous, Mr. C. D. Pridden was elected permanent chairman; Mr. Woodmancy vice-chairman (Dr. Turner, whose appointment was moved by Mr. McIntosh, and seconded by Mr. Woodmancy, refusing to stand), Mr. James Morseley secretary, and Mr. E. Bloomfield treasurer. Upon a suggestion made by Mr. Warner, that Walton and Felixstowe should be equally represented, the following were chosen the Committee:—Walton, Messrs. T. Aldous, T. Hill, H. Farmborough, R. Andrews, W. Branton, and G. Munnings; Felixstowe, Messrs. F. H. Meadows, H. Gort, D. Miller, S. Durrant, A. Thurston, and R. McIntosh.

MR. MORSELEY'S OPINION.

Before the meeting came to an end, Mr. Morseley said that the Association intended to have some of its members on the new District Council, in the election of which every ratepayer would have one vote, and one vote only. It was quite time, he added, that the ratepayers should wake up to the duty of keeping watch over their own interests. By informal protests, they had stopped the proposed erection of a fever hospital and that ill-considered scheme for purchasing the Waterworks—(applause)—and he hoped that their success in these instances would encourage the ratepayers to stick to an Association for the protection of their own interests. (Applause).

MARKETS.

IPSWICH CORN, Tuesday.—Wheat: With a short supply, firmness was the prevailing tone, and a further 1s. per qr. advance was secured; reds 21s. to 24s., whites 21s. to 25s., revets 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. per 504 lbs. Flour very firm at the recent 1s. per sack advance, with a decided upward tendency. Barley: There was again a large supply of low descriptions at such prices as 15s. to 20s. per qr.; but fair medium sorts were quite as firm at 21s. to 28s., and the few really fine samples very firm at, if anything, more money up to 40s. per qr.; foreign grinding sorts about 3d. per qr. dearer. Maize, although a small trade, was fully 6d. dearer at 22s. to 23s. for good sound corn, and 21s. 6d. for ordinary Poti. Oats firm at 6d. per qr. more money. Lentils steady at 22s. per 504 lbs. Beans and peas steadier. Oilcakes slow at unchanged prices. Bran in better demand. Fine stuffs quiet at £3 to £4 per ton.

IPSWICH CATTLE, Tuesday.—Animals penned, exclusive of sale yards, 300 fat and store beasts, 390 sheep, 830 swine, 10 horses.—At Messrs. Spurling and Sons' sale yard there was a good supply of all descriptions of stock, including some very good home-fed cattle from Mr. G. Fiske, which made up to £24 10s., Mr. R. J. Dawson £20, Mr. F. W. Richardson £20, and some other neat stuff from Lord Rendlesham, Mr. A. Hempson and others, were in fair demand, anything really good and full of suet selling very freely. Though the supply of sheep was heavier than last week the trade was good and prices satisfactory to the consignor. Shearlings from Mr. S. Dawson made 64s., Mr. W. H. Allen 63s. 6d., Mr. C. H. Berners 61s., Mr. B. A. Posford 55s. 6d. Hoggets from Mr. W. H. Richardson averaged 53s. Pork, of which there was a large supply, met a dragging trade, but on the whole not much worse than previous weeks. The advertised shoats were eagerly sought after and sold freely; those from Mr. W. J. Eagle made up to 33s., Mr. Daniel's 31s. Numbers penned: 84 fat beasts, 194 sheep, 265 swine.

BURY CORN, Wednesday.—Wheat was a firm trade, at 1s. per qr. advance on the week; reds 20s. to 23s., whites 21s. to 25s., revets 19s. to 21s. per 504 lbs. Barley: Nothing new to be quoted in the trade, fair average to fine parcels remaining very firm, and poor sorts quite as low to sell. Oats nominally 6d. per quarter dearer, but with only a limited enquiry. Maize 6d. to 1s. per quarter dearer, 23s. to 23s. 6d. per quarter. Other feeding corns generally firmer. Oil cakes remained a slow trade. Milling offals, fine stuffs slow; bran rather better.

BURY CATTLE, Wednesday.—In the general market there was a very fair supply of store beasts, including some young Irish cattle. Trade, however, ruled anything but brisk in this department of the market. Short supply of sheep, but quite equal to the demand, the very wet weather militating against business.

SAXMUNDHAM CORN, Wednesday.—No advance on prices owing to the wretched weather. There was a very small attendance.

BUNGAY CORN, Thursday.—There was a very thin attendance at market to-day. Wheat may be quoted 1s. per quarter advance on the week. Barley trade better. Feeding corn dearer. Millers' offals quiet. Quotations: White wheat, 22s. to 24s. per qr.; red, ditto, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; malting barley, 18s. to 34s.; grinding ditto, 13s. to 18s.; beans, 22s. to 24s.; peas, 22s. to 24s.

WOODBRIDGE MARKET HILL, Thursday.—A large supply of fat swine of excellent quality. Trade was slow, at from 5s. 3d. to 6s., according to size.

STOWMARKET CORN, Thursday.—Wheat: Holders very firm, and asking another 1s. per qr. advance; reds, 21s. to 23s., old 24s., whites 22s. to 25s. per qr. Barley: A quiet trade for good parcels and a bad trade for poor ones. Maize and oats dearer.

WOODBRIDGE CORN, Thursday.—The continuous steady rain has arrested thrashing, and shortened supplies of corn. Wheat has advanced about a shilling per qr. on this fortnight; and in barley of good malting stamp there is a good consumptive demand at fully late rates. Wheat: white, 23s. to 24s. per qr.; red, 21s. to 23s. per qr. Barley: superior, 33s. to 37s. per qr.; seconds, 24s. to 32s. per qr.

HARLESTON CORN, Wednesday.—Wheat small show and no demand. Barley, best samples scarce and dear, medium firm, and low qualities cheaper. Oats and maize dearer. Peas and beans firm. Feeding stuffs dearer.

LONDON AGRICULTURAL SEED TRADE, Wednesday.—Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, seed merchants, of Great Maze Pond, Borough, London, S.E., report to-day's market devoid alike of business and of interest. The samples of new American cloverseed thus far received prove disappointing in quality. Some few sales of German red have been made to this country. White seed continues extremely scarce and dear. The new Canadian alsyke is attractively cheap. Trefoils and ryegrasses meet with no attention. Lucerne is dearer. Canary and hempseed keep steady. No change in either mustard or rapeseed. Haricot beans are advancing in price; for giants there is a brisk inquiry. Scarlet runners look like being much dearer. Linseed is flat.

STRATFORD MARKET, week ending Wednesday.—This market has been well supplied with all kinds of produce during the past week, and a brisk trade has been done at the undermentioned prices:—Cabbages, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per tally; savoys, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per tally; cauliflowers, 6s. to 1s. per dozen; ditto, 2s. to 3s. per tally; celery, 7d. to 1s. per roll; horse radish, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per bundle; Brussels sprouts, 9d. to 1s. 3d. per half-sieve; ditto, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per flat; potatoes, Magnums (dark soil), 55s. to 60s. per ton; ditto (light soil), 60s. to 70s. per ton; ditto, Bruce, 60s. to 70s. per ton; ditto, Imperators, 58s. to 80s. per ton; ditto, main crop kidney, 60s. to 75s. per ton; ditto, Scotch main crop kidneys, 75s. to 85s. per ton; turnips, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per dozen bunches; ditto, 23s. to 40s. per ton; carrots (household), 22s. 6d. to 30s. per ton; ditto (cattle feeding), 18s. to 25s. per ton; parsnips, 6d. to 10d. per score; mangolds, 12s. to 17s. per ton; swedes, 15s. to 20s. per ton; hay, 57s. 6d. to 84s. per load; straw, 29s. to 32s. per load; clover, 60s. to 81s. 6d. per ton; chaff, 45s. to 115s. per ton; horse mixture, 90s. to 100s. per ton; oats, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per qr.; maize, 21s. to 22s. 3d. per qr.; barley, 13s. to 15s. per qr.; beans, 40s. to 42s. per qr.; peas, 27s. to 30s. per qr; onions (English), 60s. to 75s. per ton; ditto (Dutch), 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bag; ditto (Valentia), 6s. to 6s. 6d. per case; apples (English), 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

A SUFFOLK "POCKET BOROUGH."

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF EYE.

CHAT WITH AN EX-TOWN COUNCILLOR.

A FORGOTTEN INCIDENT OF IPSWICH HUSTINGS.

Few Suffolk boroughs possess greater historical interest than the little town of Eye, which, from various causes, is not the thriving place it was 20 years ago; and still fewer towns have a more peculiar political history. The recent "crooked" municipal contest in the borough of three letters, together with the object of redeeming a promised visit to the town, the other day attracted a *Journal* man to that place; and in the course of a long and profitable conversation with Mr. Chas. Ship, cordwainer, ex-Town Councillor, parish clerk, and an esteemed correspondent of this newspaper, our representative gleaned some highly interesting data respecting many events associated with the borough, of which the present generation are totally ignorant. After extending a cordial welcome to his visitor, Mr. Ship, who, it is no exaggeration to say, is one of the best known individuals in that part of the county, sat down and at once proceeded to relate a few of the incidents he remembered during his 58 years' association with the district.—"Yes," he replied, in answer to his interrogator, "I have been connected with Eye and its neighbourhood all my life, and have closely followed its history politically, socially, and municipally. Eye was a 'pocket borough' up to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. Political peace prevailed for 40 years—that is to say there had been no contest, municipal or Parliamentary, worth mentioning for 40 years prior to 1874. During the greater part of that time the borough had been represented by the Kerrison family—first by General Sir Ed. Kerrison, of the 14th Royal Dragoon Guards, of Waterloo fame. Prior to the Kerrisons, Eye was represented by the Cornwallis family. In 1842 'the General,' as he was familiarly called, had a beautiful Gothic cross erected on his Oakley Park estate, Hoxne, in memory of his favourite charger, which carried him in the campaigns of Holland, the Peninsular War, and in the battle of Waterloo. He was followed in the representation of the borough by his son,

THE LATE SIR EDWARD KERRISON,

who, at the request of a large number of influential members of his party in the county, relinquished his Parliamentary control of Eye and contested East Suffolk, which seat he won and held for some years, until failing health compelled him to retire from Parliamentary life entirely."—"And Sir Edward was followed by?"—"Lord Barrington, who sat unmolested until 1874, when the first contest for 40 years, of which I was speaking, took place. His lordship's opponent on that occasion was Mr. Chas. Easton, of Holton Hall, Halesworth, who had previously unsuccessfully contested both East and West Suffolk. Lord Barrington, however, triumphed by a magnificent majority, and continued to represent us until the early part of 1880, when, on the dissolution of Lord Beaconsfield's last Government, Lord Barrington went to the Upper House with the title of Baron Shute."—"Is it true that Eye became notorious in the old days for its illegal conduct of elections?"—"Well, it had that reputation, but I don't think there was anything like the amount of bribery and corruption which the unfortunate Eye people were credited with having committed. However, to continue my story. It was a plucky fight on Mr. Easton's part, and the reason he succeeded in getting the support he did—I think there were only a thousand voters—was due to his lavish promises to the labourers, promises which are characteristic of certain Radicals I could mention in these days, and were made only to remain unredeemed. Mr. Easton obtained about 300 votes from the labouring population; but it is from that time (1874) that I date the origin of political strife in Eye. Since then there has not been an uncontested Parliamentary election, and very few municipal elections which have not been challenged. Coming to the year 1880 the Conservatives were in the unfortunate position of having to 'swap horses when crossing the stream'. Lord Barrington having, as I said, been created a peer, Sir Edward Kerrison was as usual appealed to in the selection of a candidate, as Sir Edward's influence was still very great, and his opinions were deservedly respected. He, in turn, appealed to Lord Beaconsfield, who sent us Mr. (now Sir) Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett—a total stranger to the constituency, although at that time one of the most promising of the junior Conservatives. Sir Ellis was opposed by the irrepressible Mr. Easton, and an uphill fight he had, as the Radical candidate spared no expense, and was only beaten by 62 votes. From that moment nothing more was heard of Mr. Easton in the county. By the way, I might tell you that it was generally understood at the time that one of Mr. Easton's lieutenants told him that only another £50 was necessary to win the seat; but so freely had he spent his money in the borough that the

CERTAIN PROSPECT OF A PETITION

in the event of victory compelled him to discard his lieutenant's advice, and to console himself with the thought that if he could not win the seat he could at least assist in disfranchising the borough. Well, the Conservatives went into office, and, as a reward for his splendid platform work, Sir Ashmead-Bartlett was made a civil Lord of the Admiralty, and had to seek re-election in 1885. A gentleman of the name of Mr. Mervyn L. Hawkes (generally admitted to be a *hoax*) was sent us by Mr. Samuel Storey, proprietor of the *Echo*, to oppose Sir Ashmead. The whole of the *Echo* staff accompanied Mr. Hawkes and assisted him in his campaign; but that gentleman and his friends will not readily be forgotten, for so thoroughly did the London journalists enjoy themselves that the election is still remembered as the *Echo's* wayzgoose. There was plenty of champagne and whisky, with just a little of politics. Mr. Hawkes, as you may imagine, 'made a very poor show,' and returned to the capital bearing a humiliating defeat."—"That, I believe, was Sir Ashmead-Bartlett's last fight in Eye?"—"Yes; for on the redistribution of seats he left us for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, which he has since represented. For two years prior to the following general election our present representative (Mr. F. S. Stevenson) and his late father-in-law (the Rev. F. B. Zincke, of Wherstead) wooed the constituency in a most systematic manner, and 'stumped' the whole of the Division. When the election came the late Mr. B. B. Hunter Rodwell—acknowledged to be one of the best agricultural representatives possible — was the defeated Conservative candidate. The Radical party had only a short lease of power, and soon we were in the throes of another election, and for the second time Mr. Stevenson was victorious, beating Mr. J. Colquhoun, a Liberal Unionist unknown to the borough. In 1892, the Hon. Lionel Holland, son of Lord Knutsford, championed the Conservative cause, but for the third time Radicalism prevailed."—"But you have a good candidate now in Mr. Wootton-Isaacson?"—"An excellent candidate, whom we hope to substitute for our present Gladstonian member."—"Then you don't think much of Mr. Stevenson's prospects in the coming struggle?"—No, I don't; though he may possibly retain the seat."—"Why possibly, Mr. Ship?"—"Because the labourers are getting very much dissatisfied. In the Eye and Woodbridge Divisions, the labourers were told in 1892 that if they would return a Gladstonian Government their wages would most certainly go up; whereas, in fact, they have been going down ever since, and are now

LOWER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN FOR 20 YEARS.

Moreover, there are a great many people out of work, and there will be more as the winter advances. On that account discontent and disappointment are rife, and the chances are that a great number of labourers will forsake their so-called Radical friends. For my own part I would not object if Eye were a 'pocket borough' still, especially if a Kerrison carried the 'pocket,' for the Kerrisons were, in the best sense of the term, true benefactors of the district, and they never abused their power."—"So much for the political complexion of Eye. Will you please tell me how the borough lost its former privileges?"—"Eye returned two members to Parliament up to the Reform Act of 1832 Complete disfranchisement was then contemplated; but by grouping ten of the surrounding parishes the population was brought up to the requisite 1,000, and one member was retained. Prior to 1832 General Kerrison represented us, but upon the borough losing a member he stood for the county, and on one occasion it is recorded that, as he was going to the hustings at Ipswich in grand procession from Brookes Hall Pond, an Ipswich Radical exclaimed, 'There you go, Sir Edward, with one *Eye* out,' meaning that his old borough had lost one of its representatives. 'Yes,' was the old general's tart reply, 'but I can see well with the other.' But I am digressing. With the last redistribution of seats Eye lost what I may term its individuality, and simply became the head-quarters of the Eye Parliamentary division, which includes towns as large or larger than itself."—"Your municipal privileges have not been destroyed though?"—"Oh, no, we treasure them, perhaps, more than our old Parliamentary rights. Our ancient charter was granted by King John, but the Charter of the 9th of William III. was the governing Charter (although the borough had eight other Charters) till the passing of the Municipal Act of 1835; previous to which the borough was governed by two bailiffs, 10 principal burgesses, 24 common councilmen, a recorder, town clerk, and inferior officers. The freedom of the borough was acquired by birth, apprenticeship, or election."—"And have you freemen still?"—"Three—the Rev. T. Lee French, rector of Thrandeston, is one; Mr. Henry Hines, builder, of Eye, is another; and Mr. John Marriott, who now lives at Stradbroke, is the third."—"Does the Council still elect freemen?"—"No; none are now created either by birth, apprenticeship or election; so that when the gentlemen I have named pass away, with them will pass also one of our oldest institutions."—"Quite so. Now about your modern municipal elections?"—"Well, they date from 1874, when party spirit was first introduced and continued until 1886; but notwithstanding that party feeling frequently ran high during that time, the municipal elections have not been fought on party lines since the latter year.

A CURIOUS FEATURE OF THE ELECTIONS

during that time was that the Radicals only won one seat. At the present time the contests are purely personal in character, as you saw a fortnight ago."—"By the way, how do you account for the 'crooked' contest?"—I can only account for it by the mischievous conduct of our friend, Mr. Short, whose zeal evidently outstepped his discretion, and has resulted in a good deal of onus being cast upon our ex-Mayor for the part he played in the matter. Of course Mr. Short's action stirred up a good deal of personal feeling, which fortunately appears to be wearing away; and I suppose we shall now pursue the even tenor of our way until next November." Coming to personal reminiscences, Mr. Ship informed our reporter that the whole place had changed since he first went to reside in it 36 years ago. "The backbone of the place," he continued, "has been taken out of it by the removal by death of such a large number of its leading inhabitants, such, for instance, as the late Mr. T. French, Mr. W. L. B. Freuer, Mr. B. C. Etheridge, Mr. Samuel Peck, Mr. G. Lawton, Mr. C. Tacon, sen., Mr. J. C. Warnes, Dr. Miller, most of the leading tradesmen, and whole families of ladies, who did a vast amount of good work among the poor, and who were staunch supporters of the Church. I consider the place has deteriorated financially and socially. There are not more than three master tradesmen in the town now who were here when first I knew it, and only one farmer (Ald. By. Gedny, our present worthy Mayor). There is scarcely a farm in Eye that has not changed hands three or four times, with the exception of Ald. Gedny's, and he remains on the same occupation as when first I knew him."—"And your local government is good and minus corruption?" interrupted the *Journal* man?—"Yes; there is no intriguing and no cliqueism. You see, it is only a small body—16 all told, four aldermen and 12 councillors. But there is one thing I should like to point out, viz., that although the rates have been increased lately, they are still low, and there are several causes which contribute to make Eye a desirable residential place. First, the town is generally admitted to be as healthy as any part of England. Our death-rate last quarter was only equivalent to 8·1 per 1,000 of the population. Secondly, the educational and spiritual facilities are exceptional. We have a good grammar school, an excellent National school, two ladies' seminaries; and we are now starting continuation and technical classes. We have three good places of worship—a large, handsome church, with good musical services (which the present vicar, the Rev. A. J. Spencer, and his able curate, Rev. W. H. Chambers, have done much to foster), and two Nonconformist chapels, both of which are nearly new. Thirdly, we have

EXCELLENT RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION;

so that you will see Eye, for a town of its size, is in a somewhat unique position."—"But what of your industries?"—"Ah," exclaimed Mr. Ship, "I regret that agriculture is now our sole industry, and that is bad enough. Up to 16 or 17 years ago, however, we had a flax works, which formerly found employment for about 150 people. At length the place was closed, since which time one part of the building has done duty as maltings, carried on by Messrs. C. J. Fisher and Co., while the remainder of the premises was converted into cottages. The decline of the flax works is said to have arisen in consequence of the proprietor having no competition and paying so little for the flax that the farmers gradually ceased to grow it, finding it as they do wheat at the present time—an unprofitable product. Of course, the closing of the flax works took away many of our population—including many Scotchmen and Irishmen—who went to Whittlesea, in Cambridgeshire, where flax is still cultivated; while others found occupation at the existing flax mill at Long Melford."—Having given his guest a brief sketch of his career as journeyman and master shoemaker, parish clerk, Town Councillor, and secretary to the Conservative Association, Mr. Ship produced with pardonable pride a telegram which he received from Lord Salisbury in 1885, in which the Conservative leader wired:—"Congratulate you and Mr. Bartlett very heartily." This was received an hour or two after it became known that Mr. Bartlett had defeated Mr. Hawkes. The election took place on the 1st July, and in those days the poll closed at four o'clock. Need I say this well-deserved compliment is one of the many things which Mr. Ship as a loyal Constitutionalist sets great store by. And with his long political experience it would have been passing strange if this old parliamentary hand of Eye borough had not formulated an opinion upon the latest important change in our local governing system. Asked as to what he thought of the parish councils, and how the change was received, he replied:—"Generally the parish councils are looked upon rather coolly; and in my opinion not very much interest is taken in them. But I believe the people who are best able to put the Act into force will be inclined to stand aloof; further, that where a little judicious tact is exercised, the majority of the councils will be elected without a contest, and that on the whole they will be like the County Councils, more expensive and less efficient.

CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT

are not always for the better, but invariably more expensive for the people. Of course, I freely admit that the parish councils could not have been withheld much longer, but I am afraid they will not do much good. As you know there are parishes containing individuals who must have a finger in every pie, and those are the places where we may look for contests. As to the rural district councils, which will be the old Boards of Guardians and Local Boards under another name, I believe their composition will remain very similar to what they are now."

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The house of a tradesman in Koishikawa-mura, one of the outlying metropolitan suburbs of Yokohama, has recently had a strange visitant. From time to time it had been noticed that the daily stock of boiled rice, not to speak of vegetables and other minor eatables, used frequently to disappear, without warning and in a most unaccountable manner. This was first ascribed to rats, but the theory had to be abandoned on account of the large quantity taken and the fact that the food was skilfully abstracted in broad daylight. A watch was kept, yet without discovering who the hungry thief was. The mysterious disappearances were finally attributed to some malicious fox, and offerings were made at the nearest Inari-sama shrine to secure freedom from further molestation. But even this devout step proved without avail. At last the police were notified and two constables came, who proceeded to make a very thorough search of the premises. One of them crawled under the house to see if a fox had really made his den there; instead of this, however, he found a roll of matting neatly spread out in the dryest spot, some teacups and a teapot, a pillow, and the remains of a number of al fresco meals. Late that night the real thief was caught in the person of a discharged *employé* of the tradesman. Having no money and nowhere else to go, he had taken up his lodgings beneath the flooring of his former master's house, and had been living in ease and comfort, the only drawback being, as he declared, the impossibility of smoking after a hearty meal, fearing that the smell of the tobacco might betray his retreat.

SAD DEATH OF A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER.

PATHETIC LETTERS.

An inquest was held at Ambleside on Tuesday, by Mr. John B. Wilson, coroner, on the body of the Rev. Thomas Pearse Trethewey, Congregational minister, of Leicester. The rev. gentleman, who had been missing from the 6th inst., had been visiting Wastdale and Eskdale, and was seen walking near the lake on Sunday night. He was found drowned on Monday forenoon. In his pockets were found letters addressed to his wife and photographs of his wife and the chapel where he officiated. The letters were couched in endearing terms. In one of them he said he had come to the solitude of that lovely district not to admire the scenery, but to die in the cold and dark of the night. He stood on the spot where on that sunny morning in 1890 his wife, her mother, and he stood. He hoped his wife would forgive him.—John Henry Trethewey, a theological student, gave evidence, and said that his brother had suffered from depression of spirits for some years. It was true that

HE WAS FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED.

A letter was here read which showed that Mr. Trethewey owed £270 13s. 4d. Witness added that his brother had a salary of £300 a year, and had been at Leicester two and a half years.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane. A Leicester correspondent says:—"The last letter that Mr. Trethewey received before he disappeared was an urgent demand from Bristol money lenders for the payment of £65, and it is believed that this created a recurrence of the mental aberration from which he had previously suffered at Sheffield.

SAXMUNDHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

At these Sessions on Thursday, before Messrs. J. K. Brooke (chairman) and E. L. Scrivener, Samuel Pearse, labourer, of Farnham, who pleaded guilty to keeping a dog without a license, was fined 10s., and 5s. costs.—David Blowers, labourer, Kelsale, pleaded guilty to being drunk on the highway, and was fined 2s. 6d., and 5s. costs.—William Henry Herring (12), bricklayer's labourer, of Friston, was charged with stealing a pair of boots, value 7s. 2d., the property of Mr. L. J. Woodard, outfitter, of Saxmundham. Mr. Lewis Wm. Woodard, assistant in his father's shop, said that on the 12th November defendant entered the shop about one o'clock, and asked to be shown some boys' boots for his brother. He was shown some, but said the price was too high, and went out. He entered the shop again about three o'clock, and after he had left witness missed a pair of boots. He identified those produced. By the Chairman: There were, of course, other people coming in and out of the shop. The Magistrates' Clerk, to defendant: Have you any question to ask? Defendant (dejectedly): Will you let me off this time? Mrs. Mary Warne said she was in the shop shortly after three o'clock, and saw defendant take a pair of boots from the inside of the window, and left the shop. Police-constable Fairweather said he saw the prisoner in the Queen's Head about half-past three, and asked him what he had in a bag he was carrying on his back. Defendant made no reply, but witness put his hand into the bag and took out a paper parcel containing the boots produced. Defendant said he bought the boots at Leiston the previous day, but on the way to the Police Station, witness having charged him with stealing two pairs, he said, "You don't want to lay two pairs on to me; I didn't take only one." The other pair were afterwards found in the shop. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive twelve strokes of the birch rod. Defendant was removed crying.

CHURCH DEFENCE MEETING AT EAST BERGHOLT.

A lecture was given in the National School, East Bergholt, on Monday last, by Mr. Scott-Scott, on "The present aspect of the Church question." The stormy weather, no doubt, prevented a great many from attending. However, a good audience assembled, amongst whom were:—Rev. J. Calvert, Mrs. Lias, Mr. Charles Lias, Mrs. Seamer, Messrs. W. S. Calvert, G. Rampling, A. Mann, Scoging, Spencer, S. Kerridge, W. Wheeler, and the Rev. C. Stanley (Congregational minister). The chair was taken by the rector (Rev. J. J. Lias). The speaker dealt at length with the position of the Church in Wales, shewing that it is not an alien Church, as its enemies often call it. He also showed that the Church of England and the Church in Wales cannot be treated separately, quoting in support of his arguments such

WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITIES

as Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Professor Freeman, and Sir W. Phillimore. Were the Church of England to be disestablished and disendowed, great harm would be done to the poor of this country, as the large amounts of money which are given by Church people to hospitals and other charitable institutions would be spent by them in keeping their clergy. In the same way, missionary work would suffer, as the Church would not be able to send so many clergy as she now does to work in the mission fields. The speaker was attentively listened to and loudly applauded at the close of his long address. Subsequently a few questions were asked him, to which he gave complete and satisfactory answers. A vote of thanks to Mr. Scott-Scott, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Scoging, was carried unanimously.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

CAPT. PRETYMAN AT NEEDHAM MARKET.

CROWDED AND ENTHUSIATIC MEETING.

HIS VIEWS ON THE CHURCH, LOCAL OPTION, AND THE LORDS.

THE THREATENED TYRANNY BY FADDISTS.

A crowded and most attentive meeting was held in the Town Hall, Needham, Market, on Thursday, to hear an address from Captain Pretyman, the reception which the gallant Captain obtained in a place where interruptions used to be rather frequent being very encouraging. Mr. R. H. Tidswell presided, and was supported by Mr. J. Mackinnon (of London), Mr. C. G. Hayward, Mr. George A. Clowes, Mr. W. W. Wells, Mr. Chas. Cooper, and Mr. Albert Ranson. Among the company were the Hon. Mrs. Pretyman, Mrs. Tidswell, Mrs. W. W. Wells, Dr. Ranson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Normandale, Messrs. A. Godfrey, Jas. Wright (Creeting), Chas. Sage, S. H. Cooper, Shuckard, E. W. Snell, H. J. Button, Frith, Jas. Kerridge, G. Scopes, William Page, E. H. Hill, H. B. Rosher, W. J. Curtis, W. Chester, W. Mulley, and others. The Chairman adverted to the Conservative meeting over which he presided two years ago. They had hoped that before two years had passed certain events would have occurred so that they could welcome Capt. Pretyman as their member. (Cheers.) These events had not happened, but in the meantime the Conservative cause had not lost ground in that district. In fact, the more they saw Capt. Pretyman the better they liked him, and the brighter became their prospects of success. (Cheers.) The Government had declined to go to the country on the Home Rule Bill, but had proceeded to put before the House of Lords other measures which, for various reasons, had been defeated in turn, and now—within the last few weeks—the Government had cleared the atmosphere and said what they were going to do. They were going to the country with the cry, "Down with the House of Lords." (Derisive laughter.) He did not think it at all likely that the people would care to put the whole destinies of their country into the hands of

A CHANCE MAJORITY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

which was now composed of 60 or more English-hating Irishmen—a majority which might in the future be made up of a score or so of faddists, willing to sell their votes to the Government of their time in order to secure the passage of their fad. (Hear, hear.) He could not say how long the Government would last, but it seemed to depend on another question—whether the head was to wag the tail or the tail the head.

Captain PRETYMAN, who was loudly cheered, said that among the "burning questions" which it was understood were to be brought up at the next election—he could not say which would be "the burning question," as each faddist had his own—was the question of the Disestablishment of the Church. He spoke of it broadly, because those who talked of disestablishing the Church in Wales aimed at disestablishing the Church in England. It was therefore well to look straight at the question, "Is it right or wrong to disestablish our Church?" Lord Rosebery speaking about the Church in Scotland on the previous night, said the question of disestablishment was brought to the front because the manses were Tory agencies, or in other words that what brought the question to the front was that the clergy were mostly Conservatives. But seriously was that any reason for destroying a church? It was a fact that clergymen were mostly Conservatives, but his experience told him—and the meeting would agree with him—that when a clergyman was a Conservative he took very little part in politics, but when the clergyman was a Radical he did a great deal of talking and a great deal of writing to the papers. (Hear, hear.) He (Capt. Pretyman) submitted that what was right for one side was right for the other. (Hear, hear.) He did not see why a Conservative clergyman should be opposed for taking part in politics, when, if the clergyman was a Radical he was allowed to stump the country in all directions. (Laughter.) What was wanted was fair play. (Hear, hear.) The establishment of

THE CHURCH WAS OF VALUE TO EVERY MAN,

whether he was a Churchman or a Nonconformist. In Needham, for instance, any man—he might be a Nonconformist or he might care little about religion—could claim the ministrations of the clergyman if he wanted them. There would always be in every community a large body of people who were not particularly affiliated with any religious body, and when the moment came that any of these felt they must turn to religion, it was a matter of satisfaction for them to feel that they had a right to the ministrations of the clergy on their beds of sickness or death. He had no doubt there were other persons who could and would comfort them under the circumstances, but the people would not have any right to these ministrations, and they would not know where to send for them if the Church were disestablished. He (Capt. Pretyman) believed that whatever might be the particular form of faith of people present they would not wish to deprive everybody in the country of their right to share in the benefits of a national Church and national religion. (Hear, hear.) Neither would they agree with the proposal—which was contained in the Bill—for the nationalism of Cathedrals, that was to say, that the Cathedrals, which were above all things houses of God, should no longer be used for religious services except with the permission of the County Councils, and should be turned into what the Government were pleased to call national monuments, whatever they might mean. (Laughter). The Cathedrals had been built by their forefathers for the service of God, had been used for that purpose from time immemorial, and on occasions of great national rejoicing or great national sorrow had been turned to by the people. To give them up as was suggested would be sacrilege. (Hear, hear.) But while he (Capt. Pretyman) thus spoke against disestablishment and disendowment, he did not wish the people to think that he considered the Church perfect. She knew that she was not perfect, and the Archbishop of Canterbury had brought forward Bills in the much abused House of Lords, and Bills had been brought forward in the Commons to remedy some of the defects which existed in the Church. Who had blocked those Bills,—who had prevented the Church from remedying those defects? Why the Radical party; they did not want the Church amended because they wanted it ended. They thought that if

THE CHURCH WAS IMPROVED

and became more useful, and was more loved by the people, there would be no chance of destroying it. He did not see why a clergyman should be the only person whose income in no way depended upon his own exertions. If a country gentleman had an estate and neglected it, or if a tradesman neglected his business, his estate or business would suffer; but if a clergyman performed certain simple but very necessary duties on Sunday, and practically did nothing else, his income continued the same as if he was one of the most useful and best clergyman in the district. That was not right, and he thought that one way of meeting the difficulty was to put more power into the hands of the Bishops, so that if a clergyman should not be found to discharge his position in the way in which he should discharge it, the higher authorities should be able to remove him to another parish, or if necessary remove him from any parish whatever. The power of removal existed now, but it could be exercised only with very great difficulty, and in cases of the greatest scandal. The power should be extended so that it could be exercised not only when a man had done what he should not have done, but when he had not done what he should have done. (Hear, hear). The position of the Church would thus be immensely strengthened, and the provision would affect very few people, for the very large majority of the clergy were most anxious to do what was right, working very hard, and in many cases for very small reward. (Cheers.) The clergy were, he believed, working their way into the hearts of the people, and the Church was getting stronger and stronger instead of weaker. Englishmen loved fair play, and he asked them to look at this question fairly, and not to be led away by catch words, and then, whether they were Churchmen or Nonconformists, they would not vote for the disestablishment of the Church. (Loud cheers.) Another question which they were told was to be a burning one was Local Option. Lord Rosebery said on the previous night that he did not build such high hopes on the Local Veto Bill as its supporters were prone to. He (Capt. Pretyman) did not think that anybody built very high hopes on that Bill at the present moment. (Laughter.) It would do a great deal of harm without doing any corresponding good. When he showed disapprobation of the Local Veto Bill he must not be taken as showing disapprobation of the Temperance cause. He would do anything in reason to promote the cause of true temperance, but he did not think that cause was forwarded by what he might fairly call the intemperance of a great many of its foremost advocates. When one of these people said it was as bad for a moderate drinker to drink a glass of wine or beer at his meals as it was for him to drink a great deal more than was good for him, then

THE ARGUMENT BECAME ABSURD.

Teetotalism for itself was worth nothing. Occasionally it was at the root of temperance. It was useful in certain cases where men could not touch a glass of ale or spirits without its becoming the master of them. He had personally persuaded many men, under such circumstances, to become teetotallers for a time, but not to sign a pledge that they would not taste another drop of drink all their life, because the result of that in many cases would have been that at the end of a week or so the men would have broken the pledge and got worse drunk than before. Moreover he held that if a man could drink his glass of beer at meals and not make a beast of himself, he had just as much right to it as Sir Wilfrid Lawson had to his glass of water. (Applause.) The Local Option Bill practically would give power to every place to decide, by a majority of votes, whether it wanted all the public-houses in its locality or none at all. Supposing that a majority of persons in the place preferred to be teetotallers, then nobody was to have a drop of drink for love or money. Could there be a more ridiculous form of tyranny? (Hear, hear.) Another point was, that if the public-houses were to be done away with under the Bill, the people who had under Government license invested their money in them were to receive no compensation whatever for the house being shut up. This was a monstrous proposal, and that it should have been brought in under any Government of Mr. Gladstone seemed most peculiar, because, however bad any Radical might think the selling of liquor might be, he would not think it worse than the slave trade, and when the slave trade was abolished the people who had slaves were largely compensated for being sold out, and amongst the persons who received compensation on this Act was

MR. GLADSTONE'S FATHER.

Mr. Gladstone himself was probably at this time enjoying the interest money which had been paid to his father for freeing his slaves. He (Capt. Pretyman) did not think that was wrong, because the slave trade in those days was legal, and persons who had money legally invested in it were entitled to compensation. It was the same with the sellers of drink. (Hear, hear.) If the country was going to make the selling of drink, which had hitherto been a legal trade, illegal, then the persons engaged in the trade were entitled to compensation. (Hear, hear.) Fair play all round was what was wanted—nothing more. (Applause.) Lord Rosebery had recently made a speech against the House of Lords, but all the argument really seemed to be in that part of it wherein he declared that he was a Second Chamber man, and there must be a Second Chamber. (Cheers and laughter.) He showed that practically every civilised country in the world found it necessary to have a Second Chamber, and held therefore that this country should have a Second Chamber. Having glanced at the ambiguous phrases wherein Lord Rosebery, with an "imagine," two "perhapses" and two "mights," contemplated what the House of Lords might be, Captain Pretyman said the practical question was, what is the House of Lords at the present time, and what has been its practical effect on the Bills before the country? They were accused of having thrown out three Bills—the Home Rule Bill, one particular clause of the Employers' Liability Bill, and the Evicted Tenants Bill. Was there anyone who would say that the House of Lords had gone against the express will of the people on these three points? (Hear, hear.) What was the good of people going about and

VAPOURING ABOUT THE HOUSE OF LORDS

if no answer could be given to that question? What would any of the audience think if a policeman were to come up to them and say, "You look as if you might have stolen a chicken, therefore I lock you up." (Laughter.) In the same way Lord Rosebery appeared to be turning to the House of Lords, and saying "You look as if you might be against the will of the people, therefore you must be put down." (Laughter.) He (the speaker) did not assert that the Peers were perfect. The Peers had made many mistakes, the House of Commons had made many mistakes, but would they destroy either house on that account? He believed that the House of Lords might be very largely strengthened, might be altered and improved in such a way as to make it more useful to the country than it was at the present moment. He considered that the House of Lords might be made more representative, and when he said representative, he did not, of course, mean elective. There were a large number of men whose opinions would be of the greatest value to the country, but who would never stand a public election. The heads of great bodies might, independently of politics, send their representatives to the House of Lords. This principle was recognised in regard to the Church. The heads of the Church, who were not political, now sat in the House of Lords; and the principle was recognised in regard to the law. The Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal had seats in the House. He did not see why that principle should not be extended, so that other men who were recognised as men of light and leading should take seats in the House of Lords, and in that way the House would become really representative. Capt. Pretyman went on to point out that while the House of Lords miget initiate certain measures of a non-contentious character the place where large popular measures were proposed was the House of Commons, and when the House of Commons had passed a great and important measure it was the duty of the House of Lords to consider whether that measure was a really good one for the country, and if they did not think so give the country an opportunity of saying so. Surely nobody could find fault with them for that. This was the attitude which they took in regard to the three Bills named. Capt. Pretyman went on to show that so far from being actuated by self-interest in these matters, the Lords had repeatedly passed measures against their own interests. The speaker next turned to the subject of agricultural depression, asking the audience to name any measure which the Liberal Government had during the two years they had been in office passed for the benefit of the people in the country. He knew that the people would have the advantage of Parish Councils and District Councils, and a number of votes, but

THEY COULD NOT LIVE ON VOTES,

they could not eat them. (Laughter.) Concluding, Capt. Pretyman impressed on his hearers how the interests of all three classes connected with the land were bound up together, and how important it was that they should unite in obtaining measures for the benefit of agriculture, which he had indicated in previous speeches, and which would manifestly be for their common good and prosperity. (Loud applause.)

Questions being invited, an old supporter of Capt. Pretyman said he had been told by the Radicals that the Captain had dropped the wages he had been paying. Captain Pretyman: Really they are rather in a hurry. (Laughter.) They should have waited for the day before an election. This is too soon. (Renewed laughter.) Proceeding Capt. Pretyman said that he made it a rule to pay all his able-bodied men not less than 12s. a week summer and winter, and without loss for wet days. (Loud cheers.) His feeling was that 2s. a day was the minimum wage on which a labourer could live in decency and comfort, and so long as he was able he wished to pay them that, whether he got it from the land or not. The prices realised for produce now were so low, however, that many farmers were unable perhaps to pay even so low a sum as 12s. a week. If they had not got the money they could not do it. (Hear, hear.) As long as he had got it he wished to do it. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MACKINNON dwelt on the long internal peace which this country had enjoyed when even in the present century neighbouring countries had been torn with civil strife, and he urged that on this account people should pause before they tampered with the ancient Constitution of the realm.—Mr. George A. Clowes proposed a hearty vote of thanks, remarking on the manly and straightforward way in which Captain Pretyman had given his exposition of Conservative principles. (Cheers.)—Mr. Albert Ranson, who had just returned from the Conservative Conference at Newcastle, seconded the vote. He expressed his satisfaction at the great programme of social reform which the Conservative party had in hand, embracing as it did many measures which would be for

THE MATERIAL GOOD OF THE WORKERS.

(Applause.) If the meeting of six thousand persons which Mr. Balfour addressed at the Town Hall was to be taken as any indication of the feeling there was in the North, a strong Conservative Government would be returned at the next election. (Applause.) He was glad that the present meeting had given such an attentive hearing to Capt. Pretyman. A more successful meeting he had not known in Needham. (Applause.) He concluded by reading a letter from Mr. W. H. Snell, who, regretting his inability to attend, said he felt sure there was a growing conviction among the labourers that the Radical party was the party of promises, and the Conservatives the party of performances, and when the time came they would put the right man in the right place. (Loud cheers.)

THE BANKRUPTCY OF A COMEDIAN.

DUE TO BETTING AND OTHER CAUSES.

Under the failure of Charles Bignell, comedian, the summary has just been issued, from which it appears that the debts are £909 6s. 10d., and the assets *nil*. The debtor states that his income averaged about £750 a year, and attributes his inselvency to losses by betting, to ill-health, and heavy interest on borrowed money. The liabilities include £600 for money borrowed.

THE SPRAT HARVEST

AT SIZEWELL AND SOUTHWOLD.

This is the time of the year when the sprat harvest, supposing the conditions to be favourable, is gathered in on this part of the East Coast. This season the sprats made their appearance in the month of October, which is considered very early, Lord Mayor's Day being about the time of their usual arrival, and on Sunday last a large shoal came into Sizewell Bay, the local fishermen and those hailing from the adjoining fishing villages reaping a rich harvest. The beach at Sizewell was crowded with a large number of persons who had congregated to witness the catching of the sprats, and as the shoal was close inshore, a splendid view was obtained of the boats as they hauled in their nets heavily laden with the glittering members of the finny tribe. When the boats had caught as many as they could hold, they were landed on the beach, and several carts heavily loaded with boxes of the freshly caught sprats were sent to Saxmundham on Sunday night for despatch by train to town, where they would be placed on the market early on Monday morning in the pink of condition. Our Southwold correspondent writes much to the same effect. He says that a great quantity of sprats were caught on Sunday and Monday, but on Tuesday practically all the sprats vanished from Southwold Bay, and very few indeed have been caught since.

THE CHAMPION AMATEUR SWIMMER AT IPSWICH.

The greatest of natatory attractions—the appearance of J. H. Tyers, of the Manchester O.S.C., the scratch amateur champion and holder of all records—was provided at the winter festival at St. Clement's Baths, Ipswich, on Monday. Tyers competed in the 120 yards' open handicap (eight lengths), which was divided into two heats. In the first, H. E. Waters, of the I.S.C., 40 secs. start, and S. B. Rowbotham, of the I.S.C., 24 secs. start, won easily. In the second heat, Tyers, who was scratch, made a magnificent performance, issuing out of it nearly a bath length ahead of the second man, A. G. Arnold, of the N.S.C.C., although Arnold's time allowance of 24 secs. gave him two bath lengths' start. In the final, Waters got the same lead, but Tyers' splendid stroke soon told its tale, and in the seventh lap the champion passed Rowbotham, and he beat Waters by eight yards. Tyers' performance on each occasion evoked prolonged applause. The pace at which he went was really astonishing, and his kick showed that he had an extraordinary amount of strength for one who has not yet reached the prime of manhood—he is only 19. The time was 2 min. 18 3-5th secs. The President's Challenge Cup, 168 yards handicap, seniors, was won by half a dozen yards by H. Jarvis with 25 yards start, W. L. Blofield (15 secs.) and W. Poppy (15 secs.) being second and third. The Committees' Challenge Cup went to A. London (8 secs.), W. E. Turner (3 secs.) being second, and A. Ward (8 secs.) third. In the diving for plates H. E. O. Waugh (captain of the Ipswich Club) distinguished himself, bringing up 29 in two tries, while E. Palmer obtained 12.

A POLO MATCH

between C. J. Goodwin's I.S.C. team and Cowell's S.C. resulted in a victory by three goals to *nil* in favour of the I.S.C. A team race, 48 yards, between Ipswich and Colchester, four men a-side, swimming consecutively, resulted in victory for the home team by a bath length. The Ipswich Club was represented by R. D. Hendry, H. Walford, H. E. O. Waugh (capt.), and S. B. Rowbotham. A water polo match between the Clubs ended decisively in favour of Ipswich by six goals to love. Team: R. D. Hendry, goal; C. J. Meadows and C. P. Crossley, backs; W. E. Turner, half-back; H. E. O. Waugh (capt.), right; S. B. Rowbotham, centre; H. H. Walford, left. Mr. C. P. Crossley gave a fine exhibition of ornamental swimming. There was a crowded attendance. The Judges were Canon Bulstrode and the Deputy-Mayor (Mr. S. R. Anness). Mr. W. T. Durrant officiated as starter, and Mr. Val. Hunter and Mr. F. Bennett as time keepers. Mr. J. D. Johnson, hon. secretary, efficiently made the general arrangements.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

THE DARSHAM DISASTER.

A SUFFOLK VICAR REPROACHES THE CORONER'S JURY.

Preaching recently at Darsham Church, the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Tennant, made reference to the recent fatal trolly accident near Darsham Station, which resulted in the death of two platelayers named Moore and Elmy. After giving at some length the legal definitions of manslaughter and murder, the learned preacher went on to observe that he considered the Coroner's Jury who found the man Everett guilty of manslaughter a most heartless lot of men; but he had always been satisfied that when the matter came before a competent Jury the charge would be thrown out. The Darsham Jury must have been a heartless jury, or they would have never brought in a verdict of manslaughter, because from his own private opinions and from what he had heard of the case the man Everett was perfectly innocent, and that if anyone was to blame a certain amount of blame was due to the Railway Company and to the poor dead man Moore for not giving more explicit instructions. He also thought a little blame should be attached to the engine-driver.

IPSWICH FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

THIRD BALLOT.

The Ipswich and Suffolk Freehold Land and Building Society, whose prosperity was recently referred to in the Town Council Chamber, held its third ballot of the present financial year in the Tower Street Lecture Hall. Mr. Harry Cockrell presided, and announced that for 12 houses in Upland Road, the new thoroughfare made by the Society between Spring Road and Cauldwellhall Road, 418 applications had been received; and for 20 houses in the Martin and Luther Roads, St. Mary Stoke, 508 applications had been sent in. Speaking from his practical knowledge as a builder for nearly 40 years, the Chairman assured the applicants that all the properties had been built in the most satisfactory manner. In reply to Mr. H. Kerridge, the secretary (Mr. Arthur Pearce) said that as regarded the houses over Stoke the tithe was redeemed and an application was before the Land-tax Commissioners for the redemption of the Land-tax.—The

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS

for the Upland Road houses were:—F. M. Griss, 48, Fore Street; A. M. Nichols, Saracen's Head Inn; Edward Butcher, Aldeburgh; B. Finbow, 23, Woodhouse Street; K. M. Austin, 31, Westgate Street; J. A. Leggett, 34, Hill Street; Albert Pickett, 7, Priory Street; S. H. Daniels, 42, Orford Street; Jane Plumb, East Suffolk Hospital; Miss A. Dunnett, 106, Woodhouse Street; George Plumb, Copdock, and E. C. Snell, 86, St. Helen's Street; and for the Stoke properties, F. S. Dennant, 60, New Cut; Walter E. Smith, London; C. Pulham, 13, Purplett Street; Wm. Mayhew, 39, Croft Street; Miss M. A. Fuller, Old Bell Inn, Bridge Street; H. Head, 108, Wherstead Road; W. Meadows, 72, Victoria Street; Gladys Mayhew, Sproughton; Jane Easton, 7, Kenyon Street; W. J. Scopes, Queen Street; Mrs. J. Smiles, 51, Butter Market; Eliza A. Woodbridge, Hill Street; E. Butcher, Major's Corner; Chas. Rose, 5, Tavern Street; Miss M. Dickie, Alexandra Road; D. H. Flatman, 82, Hervey Street; Mrs. Mary Ann Fuller, Bridge Street; C. G. Pickett, Priory Street; Miss Alice Seggons, 11, Argyle Street; and R. Dunkley, 9, Tavern Street.

BANKRUPTCY OF BUCKLESHAM RECTOR.

EMBARRASSING FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF AN ADVOWSON.

The Rev. Samuel Roden Henderson, rector of Bucklesham, again appeared before Mr. Grimsey, the Registrar of the Ipswich Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, and was further publicly examined as to his financial difficulties. It will be remembered that the debtor's statement of affairs indicated a deficiency of £352. Although stated to be of the nominal value of £580 per annum, the rev. gentleman's living, of which his wife is patron, at present yields less than £400. Mrs. Henderson purchased the advowson for a certain sum, part of which was paid in cash during the life of the late Rector, while the balance became payable when the living was vacant. To meet this latter claim, which amounted to about £1,200, the debtor incurred certain pecuniary liabilities of a complicated nature which caused him considerable embarrassment for several years, and ended in his wife's sister obtaining judgment against him, under which the Bishop issued

AN ORDER OF SEQUESTRATION

for the benefit of that lady. The matter has been frequently adjourned since the July Court in the hope that some scheme of arrangement might be mutually agreed upon, if possible.—The debtor, in reply to Mr. A. W. Mills, solicitor, London, who appeared on behalf of the Rev. R. Clarkson, a large creditor, said that he became Rector of Bucklesham in 1882. In 1879 Miss Brown, a lady with whom he was acquainted, and who then lived at Tunbridge Wells, bought the advowson of Bucklesham, paying part of the purchase money and leaving the rest, £1,200, on mortgage. He conducted the negociations for the purchase of the advowson, but found no part of the money required. After he had been instituted to the living, some months afterwards, Miss Brown came to the Rectory as a paying guest, and in that capacity lived there "off and on." She executed a mortgage to the Rev. R. Clarkson, and borrowed £1,600, of which

£1,200 WAS PAID TO THE VENDOR OF THE ADVOWSON

in settlement of the balance of the purchase money. Of the remaining £400, some £40 or £50 went in law costs. Miss Brown took another £150 to discharge some legal expenses of her own, and some portion of the balance was lodged to the debtor's own account at the bank. After that he joined with Miss Brown in borrowing some further sums of money on the security of the advowson and a life policy, comprising two separate sums of £350 and £300. He did not receive the proceeds.—Who did? asked Mr. Mills.—Miss Brown. A portion may have come to me, or been paid into my account at the bank, but I cannot tell without reference to my bank book. The £350 and £300 were borrowed upon the same securities as those given to Mr. Clarkson. In 1888 he effected a further policy upon his life—one for £1,000. That policy was deposited with the bank at Ipswich, to secure them against a sum of about £200 which they had advanced when he came into residence in 1882. Later on, in 1890,

HE MARRIED MISS BROWN,

the lady who had purchased the advowson, his wife having died in the spring of that year. Upon his second marriage a settlement which comprised the furniture and policies, subject to the other charges, was effected. This settlement contained a power enabling him and his wife to set it aside, if they wished, and this was subsequently acted upon. In 1890, when his total indebtedness to secured and unsecured creditors might have been something like £4,000, he made a composition with his creditors. The debtor went on to state that Mrs. Watson (his wife's sister) had also a charge of £900 upon the advowson, in respect of money lent to her sister. This was in two sums of £650 before her marriage, and £250 afterwards. Out of the latter amount his wife paid

£200 TO AN OLD SERVANT

named Jarvis. This woman lent Miss Brown (now Mrs. Henderson) £106. It was subsequently elicited that Mrs. Watson was the creditor who obtained the judgment upon which the sequestration order was issued, and the examination was carried on with a view of showing that an unfair preference had been given to her claim, to the prejudice of the other creditors.—Asked whether he was aware that this action would give Mrs. Watson the preference over other creditors, debtor said he did not realise the fact, although it was probable.—Mr. Mills: Do you think it was straightforward and honourable to have permitted that one creditor, your wife's sister, to practically take the whole of your assets?—The Debtor: I could not prevent it.—Was there not this Court to come to?—I never thought of such a thing.—In reply to further questions, Mr. Henderson said he really did not know where his wife's sister was now to be found. She had recently been in the Isle of Wight, and had then gone to Southampton. He believed she was now at Tunbridge Wells.—In reply to Mr. Stephens, representing his London advisers, the debtor said the sole reason why Mrs. Watson took the action she did was because she was not paid the interest on her loan.—The Official Receiver put a few questions, pointing to the consequences of giving undue preference when a bankrupt applied for his discharge; but the debtor again denied that he had shown undue preference. The examination was further adjourned.

HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
At 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, and 2/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

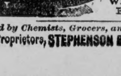
LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Supplied by C. E. TEMPEST, 14, Arcade Street Ipswich.

Ipswich 3% Corporation Stock	... ...	103½	104½
Ipswich Dock Debentures 3½%, Blacks	...	100½	101½
Ditto	3½% Reds	100	101
Ditto	3½%, 1877 issue	100	101
Ipswich Gas A ...	Stock ...	250	255
Ditto B ...	Stock ...	194	198
Ditto C ...	Stock ...	185	190
British Gas ...	... ...	47½	48½
Colchester Gas A	... ...	41	42
Ditto B	... ...	31	32
Bury St. Edmund's Gas (1849)	...	23	24
Ditto (1859)	...	19½	20½
Ditto (1879)	...	16	17
Yarmouth Gas, £30 shares	...	52	53
Ditto £30 shares	...	46½	47½
Ditto £7½	... ...	13	14
Woodbridge Gas	... ...	18	19
Alliance Assurance ...	... ...	9¾	10¼
Colchester Brewery Ordinary	...	¾	1¼
Ditto 7% Preference	... ...	3½	4
Daniell & Sons' Breweries Ordinary	...	4¼	4¾
Ditto 7% Preference	...	10½	10¾
Ditto 5% Debentures	...	98	100
William Fraser & Co., Debentures	...	99	100

16th November, 1894.

C. E. TEMPEST,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
14, ARCADE STREET, IPSWICH.
Investment list on application.

POLISHING—A PLEASURE!
STEPHENSON'S FURNITURE CREAM.

WILL NOT FINGER MARK.
Sold by Chemists, Grocers, and Ironmongers.
Sole Proprietors, STEPHENSON BROS., BRADFORD.

THE "MATADOR" HAT,
EACH 2/11½ EACH.

This is a capital FELT TOREADOR with the brim turned up at side, and is most stylish and becoming. It is sketched from the actual hat, and not from a higher priced article. It is well and smartly trimmed with Velvet round Brim and with pretty Velvet Rosettes, Quills, and Jet Pins. The style and effect is wonderfully good, while the price is remarkably low. In Black, Brown, Tabac, Tan, Navy, Moss, Ruby, &c., &c.
ALL ONE PRICE, 2/11½ EACH.

But this is "THE" Hat for Children's wear:
The "GAIETY GIRL,"
AS SKETCH. This is the most successful Hat we have produced this Season. Made in Best English Plush Crown. Fine cloth Brim edged with deep Fur, and Trimmed Ribbon Bows. Colours—Cardinal, Peacock, Golden Brown, Fawn, Moss, Ruby.
OUR PRICE IS 1/4¾ EACH.
And the same Hat with Rich Lambswool Crown, and Brim edged Fur and Trimmed Rosettes of Baby Ribbon at the Same Price.
SALE THIS WEEK OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF NEW WINTER JACKETS AT ONE PRICE, 10/11.
BRAND AND SONS,
MILLINERS AND FANCY DRAPERS,
28, 30, 32, 34, AND 36, TACKET STREET, IPSWICH.

SUIT ALL
NOW OPEN.
S. SMITH & SMITH have pleasure in announcing that their Showrooms
ARE COMPLETE.
Designed by Mr. Frank Brown; Built by Mr. Fred Bennett.
LIGHT, AIR,
and every convenience for their Customers have been studied.
THEIR PREMISES
are quite a LITTLE TOWN, laden with all the good things of
CHRISTMAS,
and anywhere, everywhere, around you see
PRESENTS, PRESENTS, PRESENTS,
with CHRISTMAS CARDS, Fancy Stationery. In fact all you may desire to possess, at Cash Prices.
The Cash "Suit-All" Stores,
46 & 48, BUTTER MARKET,
IPSWICH.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
ALBERT RANSON,
INSURANCE BROKER,
IPSWICH.
Telegraphic Address: ALBERT RANSON, IPSWICH.
ALBERT RANSON Effects all kinds of Insurances with the oldest and Wealthiest Offices.
ALBERT RANSON For Life Assurance Investment and ordinary Policies.
ALBERT RANSON For Annuities on best terms.
ALBERT RANSON For Insurance against Fire, Boiler Explosion, &c.
ALBERT RANSON For Fidelity and all classes of Indemnity Insurance.
ALBERT RANSON For Accident Insurance (Total Abstainers special terms).
ALBERT RANSON For Employers' Liability and Workmen's Assurance.
ALBERT RANSON For Live Stock and Horse Insurance.
ALBERT RANSON Insures Mares and Foals.
ALBERT RANSON For Burglary and Housebreaking Insurance.
ALBERT RANSON For Sickness Insurance.
ALBERT RANSON For Plate Glass and Hail Storm Insurance (Greenhouses).
ALBERT RANSON For Insurance of Bank Deposits and Guarantees.
ALBERT RANSON For Mortgages and Advances on real Security.
ALBERT RANSON For Leasehold Insurance and Capital Redemption.
ALBERT RANSON Surveys Fire Risks and quotes Rates free of charge.
ALBERT RANSON Gives advice where existing Insurances are not properly described.
ALBERT RANSON Will reply to any enquiry and give full particulars.
ALBERT RANSON Not acting solely for one office can always arrange Insurances upon best terms.
ALBERT RANSON Attends Bury St. Edmund's, Diss, Eye, Hadleigh, Ipswich, and Stowmarket Corn Markets.

IPSWICH ENGRAVING OFFICE.
A. HOSKINS AND Co.,
DOG'S HEAD LANE.

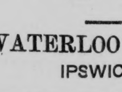
POTATOES.
TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
WANTED a Weekly Supply of from 5 to 6 tons Beauty of Hebron or any good quality Potato.—Send sample and price on Rail at home Station.
St. John's Stores
86, St. John's Street,
Smithfield Market.

FOOTMAN, PRETTY & NICOLSON,
LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

£1 1s., £1 15s., £2 5s., £2 15s., £3 3s., £3 8s., £3 18s, £4 4s.
Illustrated Lists Free.
MANGLING MACHINES.

£1 18s. 6d. £2 2s. 0d.
£2 12s. 6d. £2 16s. 6d.
WASHING MACHINES
FROM £2 15s. 0d.

Perambulators
SINGLE, 13s. 6d.
DOUBLE, 19s. 0d.
BASSINETTES
FROM 24s. 6d.
RUSTIC CARS
FROM 24s. 6d.
WOODENETTES
FROM 28s. 6d.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

400 BEDSTEADS
from
14/6.
Illustrated Lists Free.

MAIL CARTS
from
12/11 TO 33/-
Illustrated Lists Free.
WATERLOO HOUSE,
IPSWICH.

GRANT'S
MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY
FIRST PRIZE MEDALS at LONDON, MELBOURNE, and CALCUTTA.
Is the most delicious Liqueur in the World. Have you ever tasted it? It is very strengthening and most comforting in damp and chilly weather. Nice with lemonade or soda water. Sold by Wine Merchants and at Restaurants.

IPSWICH: Printed and published by THE IPSWICH JOURNAL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at Museum Street, in the parish of St. [illegible], Saturday, November 17, 1894.